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VOL. XVI No. 7.

## MAY DAY

FIFTY CELEBRATED BY VAST AND RESPONSIVE AUDIENCE.

Cooper Union Packed to the Doors—Mention of Moyer and Haywood Applauded to the Echo—Gregory Maxim Makes Great Hit—Telegram from Gorky.

May Day, the International Labor Day, was celebrated in thrilling style May 1st by an audience which packed the great hall of Cooper Union to its very doors, which adopted with an echoing shout the stirring resolutions proposed, stayed till the end of the long list of speakers, and contributed \$175, the proceeds of which after paying the expenses of the meeting, will be divided equally between the Moyer-Haywood and the Russian Revolutionary funds.

Almost every speaker mentioned the Moyer-Haywood case, and the names of the staunch defenders of Labor's rights were constantly applauded to the echo.

The meeting was called to order by Organizer Abelson, who stated its purpose, and introduced as the chairman, Rudolph Katz.

Katz showed how May First, originally chosen for agitation by the eight-hour movement and adopted by the Paris International Socialist congress of 1889 had now come to symbolize the universal solidarity of labor, and the unanimity of its aspirations. He then introduced as the first speaker M. D. Fitzgerald.

Fitzgerald took up at length the claim made against Socialism, that it was opposed to personal liberty and was hostile to American institutions. He showed that Socialism was only a continuation of the principles of the American Revolution, and that not until the machinery of production and distribution was owned and controlled by the working class would America really be free.

Ivan Nardodny, the next speaker, said: "I come from the land of blood and fire; from the land of enthroned insanity. With the blood of the workingman, not of the bourgeois or the capitalist, will human freedom be won." He recounted several incidents of the uprisings in Russia he had taken part in, which roused the audience to high enthusiasm.

The resolutions were next read by Secretary Chase, and unanimously carried, after which James Hunter took the floor. He declared: "Ministers may preach and teachers teach, but the workingman will never be freed till the workingman himself gets on the job." He spoke of the growth of the I. W. W. and said: "If it is ever threatened to shut down all industry if an opposition candidate is elected, as was done in the Bryan times, it will be the duty of the I. W. W. to seize the industries and operate them themselves."

John Vaughan laid stress on the international relations existing between capitalists, and admonished the working class to build up a similar solidarity. "If they do," he said, "they may be sure that the Co-operative Commonwealth is not far off, and the May Day sun will soon glisten on the dome of the Socialist Republic."

Daniel De Leon then spoke on the significance of May Day, declaring that it was a day for rejoicing. "The Socialist movement is a religious movement as well as a historic movement," he declared. "Never before could the dreams of the Platos and the Isaiahs be realized. Now machinery has developed so that there can be wealth in plenty for all, and peace and good will at last actually reign on earth. The Socialist movement is crying loud to capitalism: 'Begone! We bring a new dispensation!'"

The last speaker, Gregory Maxim, received a great ovation. The audience rose to its feet and flowers were tossed at him. In a brilliant speech he compared Russian and American working class conditions. He said: "The Russians are called barbarians; we hope the American working class will soon be able to catch up with their brothers in Russia in working for the Social Revolution."

Near the close of the meeting the following telegram was received with great applause, from Maxim Gorky: "Chairman of May Day Demonstration, Socialist Labor Party, Cooper Union, New York City: Friends and Comrades:—It is with a sense of profound regret that by reason

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## SMALL FAVORS THANKFULLY RECEIVED, LARGE ONES, ETC.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a re-print of an article entitled: "The Social Lynching of Gorky and Andreiva," which appeared in the "Independent" of April 26, and is written by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University. The article is remarkable—remarkable for its cleverness and remarkable for its dullness, remarkable as an exhibition of moral courage and remarkable as an exhibition of moral turpitude, remarkable as a blow for justice and equally remarkable as a blow, or rather a shield for crying injustice.

The justly indignant thesis of the Professor is that the conduct of the newspapers in the matter of Gorky and Andreiva was a case of "moral mobbing," a case of lynching. The argument in support of this position is unanswerable and brilliant. It weaves reason and facts into a cord with which thick welts are deservedly raised on the backs of these papers. Disposing well of the claim of alleged immorality in the relations of Gorky and Andreiva, by showing with a list of striking illustrations that no such thought of immorality haunts the minds of these identical journals in their attitude towards the Goethes, the John Stuart Mills, the George Eliots, the Richard Wagners, the Professor takes up the legal-ethical aspect of the occurrence. Upon that he says:

"In their lucid intervals, Americans commonly insist that the methods of 'La Foulle'—the hysterical crowd, the lynching mob—are unjustifiable, when directed against persons almost certainly guilty of monstrous crimes. We profess to believe in the excellence of deliberation, and in the principles of civil liberty. We hold that it is better to assume the innocence even of a prisoner at the bar, against whom a formal indictment has been found, until his guilt has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt to every one of a jury of twelve unprejudiced men; and the Professor shows how each of these principles was done violence to in the matter of Gorky and Andreiva. How 'first came the unsupported accusation of wrong doing'; how a newspaper story 'was published with sensational and question-begging headlines'; how the charges were made 'but no proof was offered'; how 'judgment of condemnation was immediately passed'; how 'the whole pack of headline melodists took up the cry'; etc.; etc. Finally, from this array of indisputable facts and incontrovertible reasoning, the Professor concludes that the newspapers' conduct towards Gorky and Andreiva was one of lynching, was one in which 'fair play' was outraged. So far, so good. Finally, the Columbia University Professor alludes to the recent case of 'a man of great wealth who controlled vast business interests and who had been a prominent figure in national politics,' dying 'in one of the chief cities of America' under circumstances 'of a taking off that would have made one of the most interesting stories ever committed to print'; he points to the fact that notwithstanding 'within twenty-

four hours every reporter, managing editor and editorial writer on the New York press' [the Professor will kindly exclude the Daily People, which is not admitted to such secrets of the moral capitalist class] knew all the circumstances of a taking off that would have made one of the most interesting stories ever committed to print, yet 'not one newspaper in this city told that story'; he applauds, such an act on the part of the capitalist press as an 'act of decent self-restraint'; and then he inquires with suspicious ingenuitiveness, why do these same newspapers not 'practice a similar restraint when opportunity opens to spare or to assassinate the private reputations of men and women who do not happen to be powerful or to be surrounded by powerful friends?' It is in this question, in its affectation of ingenuitiveness, of fair play, and of higher morality, that lie the dullness, the turpitude and the pharisaic injustice of the Columbia University Professor.

First—With regard to the incident of the wealthy capitalist and politician, the circumstances of whose thrilling taking off the newspapers carefully suppressed:

Is it supposable that if, instead of its having been a leading capitalist who was shot by an outraged capitalist husband, it had been a member of the Working Class shot for a similar offence by another member of his class,—is it to be supposed that these newspapers would then have displayed an equal degree of 'decent self-restraint'? and would the Professor have been equally full of applause for their 'decency'?

Furthermore, it was not the newspapers alone that did the suppressing. If there is any credit therefor, the physicians also, who attended the patient, and who, in violation of their professional oath, gave the name of 'appendicitis' to the 'disease' inflicted by the fire-arm of the outraged capitalist husband—they also were heroes of an act of 'decent self-restraint'—in other words, perjury becomes an act of 'decent self-restraint' when practiced in behalf of a capitalist, and all the Professors who are privy to the deed and keep mum are also exalted beings.

Nor yet is this all, under this head. If it is an act of 'decent self-restraint' for physicians to fill out a certificate of death, accounting with the name of 'appendicitis' for a death that is deliberately inflicted by a capitalist husband upon a member of his capitalist class—if for the sake of the character of 'society folks' a fire-arm wound may be translated into 'appendicitis,' and the safeguard of a coroner's inquest circumvented—if that is an act of 'decent self-restraint,' what is to prevent a similar act of 'decent self-restraint' from being practiced any time a capitalist, in one of their drunken debauches, should sportively shoot down some workingman present? What is to prevent the murder from being hushed up and the murderer from keeping his exalted social seat—'appendicitis' having been certified by the physicians as the cause of the workingman's death? Will the Columbia University Professor answer?

Second—Everyone of the charges that the Columbia University Professor justly makes against the newspapers of his class in their treatment of the Gorky matter applies with even greater force in their recent treatment of the three workmen, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. These men were extradited in violation of the United States Constitution, in violation of the Statute, in violation of Supreme Court decisions. The very manner of their deportation to Idaho was enough to put one on guard against the charge on which they were arrested. That notwithstanding, upon 'unsupported accusation of wrong doing,' 'newspaper stories were published with sensational and question-begging headlines,' charges were made 'but no proof was offered,' the 'whole pack of headline melodists took up the cry,' and 'judgment of condemnation was immediately passed'—all just as in the Gorky-Andreiva affair, with only this difference that, for every stickful of calumny devoted to Gorky, whole columns of calumny were devoted to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone with lurid headlines and pictures to match. Where was the Columbia University Professor then? Did he then raise his voice against the attempted triple assassination of both character and life? No! Why? FOR THE IDENTICAL REASON THAT THE CAPITALIST PRESS WAS ATTEMPTING THE DEED—for the identical reason that it now repeated the deed—the victims, Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and now Gorky are all Socialists!

In the measure that he is sincere in his attitude on the Gorky matter, the attitude of the Columbia University Professor is foot-in-the-mouth. It is typical of the flightiness of bourgeois radicalism. His silence, when the infinitely graver offence was being committed upon the three Socialist workmen, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and committed along the identical lines of violating civil rights and fair play,—his silence then did its full share towards bringing on later the similar treatment dealt to Gorky, on account of which he now indignantates. The 'lynching' of Gorky and Andreiva might not have taken place had the Giddingses not joined, by their silent approval, in the attempted 'lynching' of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Having joined this lynching bee, the Giddingses made the second lynching bee certain.

We know that, personally pleased though Gorky and Andreiva must be at hearing a word of protest, from the capitalist camp itself, against the indecent treatment that they suffered, these apostles of the Russian Revolution are among the last who would tolerate such protest being used as a cleanser of the deeper-dyed indecency of the treatment practiced upon workmen by the present protester among the rest.

At any rate, the protest of the Columbia University Professor is superb, as far as it goes. Small favors thankfully received. Larger ones the Working Class will itself have to confer upon itself, and have only itself to thank for.

## MOYER-HAYWOOD

UNION SQUARE PROTEST MEETING THE LARGEST WORKING CLASS TURN OUT FOR YEARS.

Almost Three Thousand in Line—A Thousand Await the Parade at the Square—Great Enthusiasm Along the Line of March—Many Women in Line.

Great beyond any labor demonstration for years, both in numbers and spirit, was the procession and mass meeting last Saturday to protest against the unconstitutional kidnapping and attempt to judicially murder Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John, of the Western Federation of Miners.

The cheering along the line of march was almost constant, people throwing up their windows to applaud the marchers. Fireworks and colored illuminations were of frequent occurrence. Along the sidewalks beside the procession, marched collectors with the little tin boxes calling for contributions for the Defense fund. In this way \$21.75 were taken in before and at Union Square. Others in the parade distributed leaflets exposing the Mine Owners' dastardly plot, which were eagerly taken and as eagerly

read. Many bystanders left their corners and followed the line to the square and stayed till the end of the meeting. The parade marched in five divisions. The division from furthest uptown, which started from Bohemian National Hall, consisted of nearly 400, about 100 of whom were in uniform. Many women were in line both in this and the other divisions, which fact throws a telling sidelight on the extent to which the Colorado-Idaho conspiracy has aroused the working class.

In one of the three divisions from downtown, was the Excelsior Educational Society, headed by a banner, and each member carrying a small red flag. The sight was inspiring. The whole parade was lighted by appropriate transparencies telling the purpose of the demonstration, and the music was for the most part furnished by the I. W. W. Musical Local.

Nearly a thousand persons assembled at the square early in the evening, and waited for the parade to come in. When the long line made its appearance, a sea of waving handkerchiefs and hats greeted it and welcomed it to the square. Five thousand is a conservative estimate of the number which finally filled the big plaza when all were packed as close to the speakers' platform as possible.

The meeting was quickly called to order by Local Organizer French, of the (Continued on page 5.)

## INTERNATIONALISM

PROCLAIMED IN THE NATIONAL CAPITOL BY WORKING CLASS.

Joint Celebration of May Day Held—Two Speeches That Afford an Instructive Contrast—Unity Conference Proceedings in Demand—A Significant Evidence.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., May 4.—The class-conscious workmen of this city observed International Labor Day on the evening of May 1st by giving an entertainment and dance in Odd Fellows' Hall. The celebration was under the joint auspices of the two locals of the Industrial Workers of the World, Section Washington of the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Party, and the Italian Socialist Federation.

The audience entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion, and the numerous participants in the programme acquitted themselves well. The musical numbers were all rendered in excellent manner, but it remained for the glorious old Marseillaise to be greeted with the most rapturous applause. James Reilly, of Jersey City, who

was an active participant in the recent Unity Conference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party of New Jersey, was the speaker chosen for the occasion, and the subject of his address was "May Day and What It Signifies." Owing to the length of the musical portion of the programme and the encores which the audience persistently demanded at each number, it was quite late when Reilly began his speech, and it was a matter of general regret that his time was restricted to the extent it was. He quickly caught the ear of his audience, however, and held their close attention throughout, arousing much enthusiasm.

In a nutshell Reilly's address was as follows: May Day is not a mere local observance, nor an American holiday, but it is the day set apart by the class-conscious workers of all countries for the celebration of victories gained during the past year, for the discussion of the work yet to be accomplished, and for the awakening of increased enthusiasm and renewed determination of purpose for the future. The condition of the workers is the same in all countries, regardless of mere forms of government; there is everywhere the two classes—the idle, non-producing capitalist class, which is the master or ruling class, and the working class, which produces all wealth, but whose estate is slavery. The historic mission of the working class is to emancipate itself from wage slavery, and this it must accomplish by its own efforts. The masters interest does not consist in freeing his slaves, but, on the contrary, he seeks to perpetuate slavery, in order that he may remain a master. Understanding, therefore, that 'he who would be free, himself must strike the blow,' intelligent, class-conscious workers throughout the world, obeying the message of Karl Marx, 'Workingmen of all countries, unite,' have organized a movement to capture the powers of government, overthrow capitalism, abolish wage-slavery, and establish the Socialist Commonwealth, in which every worker shall receive the full fruits of his labor. This is the movement—International Socialism—which to-day is celebrating May Day in all lands. This is the mighty force which is sweeping on to the goal of working class emancipation. Therefore, let every one here to-night carry away with him the real spirit of May Day, and set to work with fresh vigor to educate and organize his fellow workmen; for the individual worker's condition can be permanently bettered only as the interests of the whole working class are advanced.

Reilly made an excellent impression on his hearers, and the S. L. P. men were especially well pleased. That the audience was able to discriminate between Socialism as propounded by a class-conscious workman and as mouthed by an egotistic, self-advertising 'intellectual,' was clearly shown by an occurrence in connection with this May Day meeting. Gaylord Wilshire, who owns the magazine which bears his name, happened to be in Washington, and coming to the hall just before the meeting began, was invited by the committee in charge to make a brief address, which invitation he accepted. Although he spoke at considerable length, and made full use of his art as a platform speaker, Wilshire failed utterly to awaken the enthusiasm of his hearers, whereas Reilly had his audience aroused from start to finish.

Would that all the Socialist Party's propagandists were engaged in teaching Socialism to the working class, instead of filling the heads of the workers with false ideas, sentimentality and compromising tactics. Then, indeed, would the 'difference' cease to exist, and a united movement, embracing all true Socialists, result in this country.

The local demand for the New Jersey Unity Conference proceedings is a significant evidence that the heaven is working in the Socialist Party in this city. Their prejudice against the S. L. P. is dying out, and several of their members frankly admit that we are correct in platform and tactics.

Alex. B. McCulloch.

TO ORGANIZE SECTION.

On SUNDAY, May 13, 3 p. m., Springfield, Mass., under the auspices of the Scandinavian Socialist Club, a mass meeting will be held at Mechanic's Hall, 380 Main street, for the purpose of organizing a section of the Socialist Labor Party.

All workmen are invited. Comrades and sympathizers are urged to attend and bring their friends and shopmates with them.

## METAL WORKERS

LEAVE A. F. OF L. FOR I. W. W. IN A BODY.

Youngstown Local Makes Demands on Employers in Favor of All Employees, and Gains Big Membership as a Result—Lively Interest Aroused in Other Trades.

(Special Correspondence.)

Youngstown, O., May 6.—On April 26, the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Local No. 5, withdrew from the I. A. and joined the Industrial Workers of the World, to be hereafter known as Haywood Local No. 310, Sheet Metal Workers and Roofers.

A scale requesting an advance of twenty-five cents was submitted in February last, this being for journeymen only, as the I. A. only recognizes journeymen. The employers submitted a proposition in the latter part of April to continue on at the same rate as last year. The proposition was rejected and several members of the I. A. refused to pay any more dues into an organization which would not organize the workers so as to be in a position to enforce any demands made by said workers.

On April 19, a member moved that the local go into the Industrial Workers of the World in a body, which was carried by a large majority.

Old war horse Markley was notified to be in Youngstown on April 26 to organize, which was done and a local was started with thirty-eight new members for the I. W. W., and three members of Recruiting Local 196, making a total of forty-one.

We received no further notice from the employers, and on Monday night held a special meeting and increased our membership to fifty-five, and at this meeting voted unanimously that our demands were just and warranted an advance of twenty-five cents, not only for every journeyman, but for every worker employed in the industry, from the foreman to the waterboy; and that no one Industrial Worker report for work next morning.

On Tuesday morning, we met at nine o'clock and initiated new members; Wednesday morning, ditto, Thursday morning, ditto—everybody shouting for the I. W. W.

Thursday night at regular meeting the roll call showed Haywood Local to have seventy members, where under the I. A. we only had twenty-six members in good standing; this, too, in face of the fact that A. F. of L. National Organizer Thomas Flynn, of Pittsburg, accidentally dropped in here (for a purpose) and stated, in an interview, that the local tinner and slaters would get no support from the A. F. of L. because they had DIVORCED themselves from the LABOR movement and HE saw no reason why the employers could not get plenty of UNION men at UNION wages and under UNION conditions to do their work. The employers then informed Flynn that they would grant the demands of the tinner and slaters, PROVIDING they quit the I. W. W. and went back to the fold of the A. F. of L., showing that the employers are in favor of craft unionism and scabbery, but opposed to Industrial Unionism and working class solidarity.

We had a call from the Painters' Union for a speaker for a meeting held last night, which was addressed by Robert Roadhouse, of New Castle, and another call from the Plumbers for tonight, to explain the principles of the I. W. W.

This fight against the masters here will be fought to a finish, as we are determined to show our class solidarity against the class solidarity of the masters.

We warn all Timmers and Slaters to stay away from Youngstown, O., as there is a battle on in their interests and the interests of the working class.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., ATTENTION.

A mass meeting to protest against the capitalist conspiracy to murder Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will be held at the City Hall, next SUNDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. Thomas H. Jackson, of Fredona, N. Y., S. L. P. candidate for Governor, will be the speaker. Admission free.



# The Mine Owners' Association

## SIDE LIGHTS ON THE CONDITIONS CREATED BY IT.

### The McClelland-Bell Fight.

At the present moment, when the indignation aroused by the seizure of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John is developing into a determination that the men named shall not be hanged out of hand by their enemies, it would be well to cast an eye on the territory conquered, for the time being, by their enemies, the Mine Owners' Association, to see what has been the fruit of that victory.

Some time ago it was noised through the State that trouble had broken out in the ranks of the Republican party in Teller County, which is the present name for the political expression of the Mine Owners' Association and its satellites. Among other things we read that Mr. "To Hell with the Constitution" Tom McClelland, had called Sheriff Edward Bell a thief and had come dangerously near proving it. It was also reported that the last-named preserver of law and order had done his best to kill his opponent and was kept from doing so only by a great effort.

The differences between the vultures gathered together where lay the carcass were ultimately smoothed over. The faction to which McClelland belonged was put out of business and he was forced to withdraw his charge of assault with intent to kill against the sheriff. In addition, McClelland was compelled to vacate the office of County Attorney.

What may be called the McClelland faction had endeavored to discredit the Bell crowd in the public eye, through the medium of an anti-vice campaign, becoming, for the time being, full of righteous wrath against the condition of sin and iniquity into which Teller County was plunged. True to its traditions, the Bell gang threatened to throw the leaders of the opposition into jail. Finally, a sort of peace was patched up, and the suddenly-righteous became suddenly acquiescent in conditions "that are natural, you know." The tiger again lifted up his voice in his lair and the mine rooms continued undisturbed in their gentle business of debauching the youth of the community.

### The Asmusen Case.

Then District Judge Seeds took a hand in the game, declaring that the law was made to be enforced. This startling proposition didn't go with the powers that be in Teller County, and when one Asmusen, saloon-keeper, was arrested for violation of the closing-law, the case was nolleed, through the influence of District Attorney C. C. Hamlin, it may be presumed.

Those who desired the enforcement of this particular law persisted, however; and Asmusen was again summoned before Judge Seeds, who gave him a jail-sentence of six months, with a fine of \$100. Upon the payment of the fine, the jail sentence was remitted.

It was not long before Asmusen was again in the clutches of the law, having failed to heed the friendly admonition of the judge. This time, in Western parlance, it was handed to him good and plenty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$300, with six months in jail, incarceration immediately followed.

Up to this point the proceedings differ but little from the general run of moral crusades. Enters now the sinister figure of the Mine Owners' Association. It is back of the saloon element, and in payment for services rendered, proceeded to secure a pardon for Asmusen. It may be stated, by way of parenthesis, that when McClelland was being brought to withdraw his charge against Sheriff Bell, the mine owners and their men openly threatened to throw Judge Seeds off the bench and run him out of the district. Our friend, Mr. "To Hell with the Constitution", sore because of the treatment to which he had been subjected, failed them at the critical moment and the deportation scheme was abandoned.

The depths into which this unfortunate State has been plunged may be estimated from the fact that the exposure of the plot to deport Judge Seeds created hardly a ripple of excitement.

### Judge Seeds' Significant Threat.

But to get back to Asmusen. Gov. McDonald was deluged with petitions for the man's pardon and protests against it. A party of the saloon keeper's friends appeared before the Board of Pardons, claiming that he was being persecuted. Judge Seeds flatly declared that, in case the Governor interfered, he would close his court and expose the work of the Mine Owners' Association. In addition, the representatives of the moral element in Teller County took a hand in the fight. The efforts of these good people may be passed over with little remark. They saw nothing in the matter except

an attempt to close the saloons during certain hours.

Gov. McDonald bowed to the storm that was raised and left the matter in the hands of the other members of the Board of Pardons. They united in rejecting the petition for pardon and Asmusen was forced to sue out a writ of habeas corpus which, it seems, is still available for those who break the law in the interests of the Mine Owners' Association, but not for the members of our class marked for slaughter by the capitalists.

Before dropping the consideration of this phase of the situation it would be well, I think, to touch briefly upon two or three considerations that present themselves. Judge Seeds' threat to close his court and to tell what he knew of the doings of the Mine Owners' Association, in the event that the Board of Pardons set at naught the work of his court, means that there is something to tell, and that the something is important. Nobody doubts that; but is Judge Seeds playing the part of a man? Because the Governor holds aloof from a miserable little Sunday closing case, the judge will not tell what he knows of an organization that has placed the lives of four men in jeopardy and which hesitates at nothing in its effort to destroy the forward movement of our class. It is highly probable that in his possession is evidence that would damn the Mine Owners' Association beyond redemption; evidence that is urgently demanded to make right the precarious position in which the working people of the West have been placed by an organization that has established a record for criminality wherever it has gained a foothold; evidence that would be welcomed by millions throughout the country who desire nothing but justice. The times demand that men in the position of Judge Seeds speak out. Will they? That remains to be seen. Is he more desirous of currying favor with people whose attitude in the day of distress for the workers in Teller County ranged from a cold aloofness through secret malevolence to brutal and cynical opposition, than to throw a badly-needed light into the secret places of the Mine Owners' Association? If such be the case, then Judge Seeds is not much better than the men who threaten to deport him, so far as we are concerned, in so far that his silence was bought by the refusal of a pardon to Asmusen. The Mine Owners' and Gamblers' Alliance.

The foregoing brings to mind certain developments in the trouble at Telluride; passages in the history of the labor movement that have been set forth before in the columns of the press of the Socialist Labor Party, but which, when the Western Federation of Miners is being savagely berated by the capitalist press from one end of the country to the other, deserves restatement. Upon the inauguration of the strike in Telluride, one of the first acts of the Miners' Union was to secure the closing of the saloons at midnight and all day Sunday, and, in addition, to put the games of "chance" out of business. This sent the saloon and gambling fraternity over to the side of the mine managers—the mine owners do not, as a general thing, live in the running camps—and Telluride saw the sight of the "best" people of the community vying with the worst in the campaign against the strikers.

That the alliance between the mine-managers and the gamblers was neither temporary nor accidental is shown by the fact that, long before the breaking out of the trouble in its acute form, gambling was favored by the "best" people as the means by which the mines were assured of a supply of labor. A man comes into town, we will say, with several months' wages in his pocket, his mind made up to quit forever the dreary scene of his labor, where, as the saying goes, the climate is made up of nine months of winter and three months of damned late in the fall. He took a drink or two and then, forgetting his good resolutions, proceeded to buck the tiger for a short and feverish period; the result being that a day or two later would see him plodding up the trail to the mines.

This, however, has taken us away from Teller County, to which we return for a consideration of the situation in a new phase, or rather, two of them.

### The "Liberty" Bell.

It has long been known that for labor, conditions in the district are pretty bad, but it seems to me that no serious attempt has been made toward a thorough understanding of the situation. One thing is certain: exhibitions of hysteria have never yet served to make things clear! Tobacco sauce is all right in its proper place and proportion, but, taken in overdoses, is apt to ruin the digestion. Let us then come as near as may be

possible to a sane consideration of what has come to pass under the regime of the Mine Owners' Association.

In the campaign of 1904, the Republican party issued a poster that merits a place in every collection of curiosities. In the center was a portrait of Gov. Peabody, who smirked under a bell inscribed "The Liberty Bell has tolled!" The poster contained other features, but enough has been stated for our purpose. The poster was reproduced as a campaign button, the size of a saucer, and during the political battle the writer was edified to see one of these ornaments worn by a man who was apparently proud of the fact that, at last, he was at liberty to wear the fringe on his pants, already half an inch deep, half an inch deeper.

"The Liberty Bell has tolled!" that was the declaration. Let us see the fact of the matter as presented by a couple of men who are certainly in a position to know.

### The Mine Owners' Association speaks.

On April 5th, the Cripple Creek Chamber of Commerce met to consider certain things that concern the welfare of the District. In discussing the state of affairs, Mr. A. E. Carlton, president of the First National Bank and spokesman of the Mine Owners' Association, stated that the condition of things was daily improving and that the camp was yet to see its best days.

For the benefit of those not well acquainted with the history of the labor trouble in Teller County, I would say that Mr. Carlton was, and is, the leader of the great mine owning interests. What he says is undoubtedly true—from his standpoint. The three tailors of Tooley street, who, in their petition to the Crown, referred to themselves as "We, the people of Great Britain" were not more complacently sure that they were the people of Great Britain than is Mr. Carlton that the people whom he represents constitute "the Cripple Creek District." When the trouble was in its acute stage it was pointed out that the big mine owners and stock manipulators were not at all averse to the course of events, as they were killing two birds with one stone. The unions were being put out of business, and, through the frightening of those not in the ring headed by Mr. Carlton, they who were secured property at less than its real value. This surmise has, I believe, developed into an established fact. Is it any wonder, then, that Mr. Carlton and his associates view with satisfaction the condition of things in the District? It has probably never entered their heads that the affair has other phases than those which appeal to them.

### "The Business Interests" Reply.

Mr. Carlton's speech was delivered by way of reply to Tully Scott, who spoke for the "Business Interests", meaning thereby the cockroach capitalists, who, having killed the goose that laid the golden egg, when they put the union out of business in deference to the wishes of the mine owners, are being driven into bankruptcy by the conditions produced by their big brothers.

Mr. Scott opened his speech with a brief review of the important part played by the District in the matter of the production of gold. He then spoke of the 8,000 school children, destined to "mark the policies and control the destinies of empires." A remarkable assertion, seeing that their fathers do not control the district in which they live, it having passed into the hands of a small crowd with headquarters at Colorado Springs. The business men of the District were, according to Mr. Scott, second to none in the land and he came perilously near to eloquence in his moving reference to the "thousands of skilled workmen ... now and always ... the ideal and cream of stalwart English speaking American manhood." Oliver Goldsmith, in one of the most charming productions of the human mind, dwelt upon the primitive loveliness of "Sweet Auburn", in order that the work of the despoiler might be felt all the more strongly by the reader. Mr. Scott dilated upon the conditions that should make for prosperity and happiness in the District in order to emphasize the lamentable state of things existent. The District is in bad shape. "The Liberty Bell has tolled" with dire results.

"Business is stagnant. The fortunes of business are now and have been wasted in the vain effort to weather the storm," says Mr. Scott. "Real estate has lost half its value and is without a market."

"There is prevalent a general spirit of fear, of discontent and unrest."

Bad! Very bad! I know that the heart of every man who was run out of the District by the erstwhile auxiliaries of the Mine Owners' Association will swell within him upon hearing that those who gave him the worst of it, when they could do it with impunity and to their

advantage, are being crowded to the wall in earnest. We may expect to hear of relief funds being started by the men compelled to become wanderers on the face of the earth for the benefit of those who assisted in the compelling, and then again, we may not!

### Mine Owners' Responsible for Existing Conditions.

Mr. Scott places the responsibility for existing conditions at the door of "special interests, operating through their tools, the grafter, whom the people blindly entrust with power and who are never held to account." He supplements this with the statement that "Your governor, your state and county and city officers, members of the legislatures, with scarcely a single exception, are placed under obligation to these special interests." This leads up to a discussion of the manner in which the "special interests" run the District, which is, as might be expected, to suit themselves. The business men cry out under the yoke. Let them cry! For them the wage worker is but a source of revenue, hardly a man; and in his day of distress he cried in vain. If the mail-order houses and the transportation companies put the petit bourgeoisie out of business, why, that is their concern! They are for competition, that is, when a Socialist advances the claims of co-operation. They should not rail at the transportation concerns, seeing that they hold to the principle that a man may do what he will with his own and get as much out of it as is possible. Let them, then, take their competition medicine like men, and, if they cannot do that, let them take it anyhow.

Let us not, however, be too hard on them. They have, unconsciously, done a great work. It is no small service to the cause of the Revolution to have demonstrated to thousands the fallacy that lies in the assertion that an alliance should be formed between worker and small capitalist in order that the raids of the robber chiefs of Capitalism may be checked. It is no small service to our class that the "business men" in 1904, should have dropped the cant and humbug of their cry of "Fair play" long enough to demonstrate that, at heart, they are as ravenous for profits, as fiercely resistant to those who challenge their assumed supremacy, as the greatest capitalist that ever worked a man to death, stunted the life of a child, or drove a woman into prostitution.

### The Mine Owners Rule.

Mr. Scott then proceeds to discuss a phase of the conditions obtaining in the District that has more interest for us than the foregoing. "Through an association of these interests"—that seek to monopolize the business of the District—"it assumes to elect and control our public affairs and to place the stamp of its approval or the denial of civic rights to every person within our borders." Such has been the consequence of the tolling of the Liberty Bell! Why not be frank and give it a more fitting name: The death-knell of Liberty!

"The reason assigned for the plan placed against the Miners' Unions was its tyrannical control of labor and its interference with the rights of the employer, together with its unlawful and even criminal method of enforcing its edicts."

"But in its place this association has established a tyranny certainly as unbearable, and within its scope a result, the tendency of which has been to paralyze every legitimate calling and to depreciate the value of every other investment." Still weeping over the effect of the card system (for controlling labor in the mines, in order to destroy unionism) upon the "business interests" of the District! For the sake of bringing out more forcibly the significance of what is implied in the foregoing, let us admit that Mr. Scott is justified in laying the Miners' Union open to the charges stated. Is it not clear that the Mine Owners' Association has committed the very offense charged to the union, and for the benefit of its own pocket? Here, then, we have something charged to the miners and proved against their enemies.

Mr. Scott declares that, were it possible to justify the original invocation of the card system upon the ground of necessity, "that time has long since passed."

"It," says he, "represents the spirit only of the Dark Ages. It is repugnant to every principle of human liberty. It is a denial of the very right to live." All of which is unquestionably true, but then—one cannot help speculating as to what would have been the opinion of the "business interests" of the District had the card system worked to their advantage, instead of ruining them, as is actually the case. The indignation and tears bring with them just the least bit of suspicion. It is possible that the

demand for a measure of justice to the miners is born of a condition of dismembered bank accounts? Quien sabe? Mr. Scott's solution of the problem is a modification of the card system and not its abolition. This is what he says of its effect upon labor itself: "The card system under the narrow, merciless and tyrannical plan under which it has heretofore been conducted has made and still makes the labor in our mines feel that its tenure is uncertain for a single day."

### The Mine Owners' Ruin.

"The result has been that men having families who come here decline to bring their families. Those without homes are afraid to purchase. Furnished houses alone are in demand. Dwelling houses cannot be sold. Vacant houses cannot be furnished. The earnings of labor are hoarded and sent out of the district, while they should be profitably spent here; and all business and all values suffer accordingly."

"I cannot believe that the real mine-owners desire any such result...." He goes on to endorse the suggestion made by Mr. Carlton to the effect that the graft incidental in the present system of issuing cards be ended by the placing of power in the hands of three men, one to be elected by the Mine Owners' Association, one by the "real miners", and another by the "business men". That is to say, the present intolerable condition is to be brought to an end by leaving the power of life and death where it is now. Truly, a noble progress!

### Mine Owners Promote Crime!

Then another phase of the situation is touched upon, and that is the reputation of the District throughout the country for lawlessness.

"The district court of this county has been continuously engaged with criminal cases for more than six months, and a majority of convictions have been in cases of former commissioner of peace officers, found guilty of almost every crime from larceny to murder," which means, in plain English, that the Mine Owners Association hired the scum of the earth to fight its battles and then, when the wild animals, no longer having the union miners and their families to prey upon, turned upon their masters, the "formerly commissioned peace officers" reverted into criminals "guilty of almost every crime from larceny to murder." Strange, this change from black to white and back again!

Mr. Scott declines to hold the Mine Owners' Association altogether responsible for the conditions against which he protests. Let us see!

"So long as the district attorney's office prosecutes one murderer and refuses to prosecute another, confessedly guilty of the same murder, so long will people believe us to be at the mercy of criminals and without protection of the law." This fixes, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the connection between the Mine Owners' Association and the criminal element, in office and out, in the District, a fact, by the way, that was established long, long ago.

### The Mine Owners' Attorney.

The present district attorney is Mr. C. C. Hamlin. He was chosen for the position because of his services and prospective usefulness to the Mine Owners' Association. He it is whose incendiary speech precipitated the fatal riots of June 6, 1904, in which the capitalist reign of terror was given its start. The fact adduced by Mr. Scott, one of many that may be advanced, by the way, makes clear the alliance between the big criminals and the little ones. Mr. Hamlin is and has been the hired man, openly and unashamed, of the Mine Owners' Association and the action of the one is but the expression of the will of the other. Mr. Scott closes his address with further charges against the district attorney and with suggestions for the improvement of conditions in the District, suggestions which do not concern us, as they simply make for a better chance for the little capitalist against the big one.

And so, it seems, "The Liberty Bell has tolled" to produce, upon the one hand, a handful of triumphant capitalists, who proceed ruthlessly to acquire the fruits of their victory, and, upon the other, a lot of bankrupt cockroach capitalists and terror-stricken fellows who are in hourly expectation of losing their jobs. Truly, it has not tolled in vain!

Florence, Colo.

H. J. B.

## SOME THINGS A WORKING-MAN SHOULD NOT DO

1. He should not remain isolated, for only in becoming part and substance of a genuine workingmen's organization can he hope to secure the best conditions for the present and hope to effect any improvement for the future. He should not, however, voluntarily join a bogus labor union or join a bogus workingmen's or alleged Socialist political party.

2. He should not look with any respect or tolerance even upon individuals of the capitalist or parasite class, who, after parading their idleness and pampered condition, and making vulgar display of the wealth filched from the producer thereof, being, in fact, criminals "caught with the goods on," often have the effrontery to style themselves "the cultured class"; for it is impossible for any man or woman of REAL culture to consent to live in luxurious idleness on the ignorance, toil and life-blood of the workers—and that is what they are doing.

3. He should not allow any of the parasite class, either directly or through their polished villains and apologists of the press, academy or pulpit, or their hired cut-throats, to intimidate or swerve him in any way from studying and working for the highest possible immediate and future interests of his own class as set forth in the platform and literature of the Socialist Labor Party; for a man's life is but brief, and while it lasts he might just as well go the limit and play a man's part.

4. He should not allow himself to be dressed up in monkey clothes and feathers and tinsel, and have a club, a gun, or any other instrument of murder put into his hands wherewith to slaughter his brothers and sisters of the working class when a representative of the parasite class gives the signal, neither for thirteen dollars a month nor for thirteen thousand dollars a month; for when things become so desperate with him that he is about to yield to such depravity and treachery, it is time to walk off the dock.

5. He should not for a single moment acquiesce in a system of society in which the forces of his body and brain are exploited for the gain of an idle class, for that is the thing which constitutes slavery; and whether the hire or the rations he receives be large or small, good or bad, his degradation is equally great. A self-respecting human should not willingly allow himself to be used for the PROFIT of any other: that act makes him a slave.

6. He should not look upon workingmen of another race, tongue and color with contempt, for they are his brothers: their slavery, their shame, is the same as his; their wrongs and their sorrows are exactly of the same character as his, and their hope and his hope of emancipation lies alike only in he and they joining hands and coming together on the common ground of their common interests and working for their common good and ultimate freedom. Their common enslavement makes all workingmen throughout the world brothers and should make them comrades in the hallowed cause of overthrowing their masters, owners and tyrants and establishing the workers' world-wide republic.

FRANK OHNEMUS.

Long Island City, N. Y.

## PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

W., therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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## THE SOCIAL LYNCHING

OF GORKY AND ANDREIVA—A GLIMPSE AT ITS JUSTICE AND THE MOTIVES BEHIND IT.

The mighty American people, called and set apart by Destiny to be the biggest thing on earth, has made another record. It has had two spasms in one short week. In the State of Missouri it has physically lynched three negroes, accused of rape, but actually innocent. In the city of New York it has morally and socially lynched two distinguished visitors, Maxim Gorky and Madame Andreiva, for unconventional marital relations.

In the long annals of man's inhumanity to man there are few chapters likely to be more interesting to the investigator of social psychology than this episode of the moral mobbing of Gorky and Andreiva. In almost every detail it is typical. First came the unsupported accusation of wrong doing. A newspaper story as published, with sensational and question-begging headlines, setting forth that the lady who accompanied Gorky to this country was not his legal wife, although she introduced her as such, and that he had never been divorced from the first Madame Gorky. This accusation might have been quite true, but no proof was offered. So far as any reader could possibly know, it might be an ordinary newspaper contribution to the history of a never never land. Judgment of condemnation, however, was immediately passed, and the accused was told that it would be impossible for him now to carry out in this country his mission of obtaining sympathy and financial aid for the Russian revolution. Immediately the whole pack of headline melodists took up the cry, and in a few hours a scandalous community had offered up fervent thanks to all the social deities for a timely exposure that had saved decent people from the frightful blunder they were about to commit of inviting disreputable characters to their houses, or meeting them at public receptions. Panic-stricken, the proprietors of hotels, one after another, drove these accused guests into the streets, until, late at night, strangers in a strange land, it had become impossible for them to find any respectable public roof to shelter them, or even to rent an apartment. Their choice lay between a cell at the police station, or the private hospitality of pitying friends.

In the whole affair, from beginning to end, there was not one interpolation of cool reason, of fair play, of giving the accused the benefit of a doubt, of insistence upon suspension of judgment until the case could be calmly looked into upon its merits. All was assertion, accusation, suggestion, innuendo, imitation, hysteria. If, regarded as a psychological phenomenon, there was one essential difference between this eminently respectable mob action in New York City and the conduct of the negro lynchings in Missouri, I hope that some acute observer will discover it.

In their lynch intervals, Americans commonly insist that the methods of "La Foule"—the hysterical crowd, the lynching mob—are unjustifiable, even when directed against persons almost certainly guilty of monstrous crimes. We profess to believe in the excellence of deliberation, and in the principles of civil liberty. We hold that it is better to assume the innocence even of the prisoner at the bar, against whom a formal indictment has been found, until his guilt has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt to the mind of every one of a jury of twelve unprejudiced men. We do not subject him to inquisitorial process. We do not compel him to incriminate himself. We do not even compel him to establish his own innocence. This is our attitude, these are our rules of procedure, when we are entirely sane; that is, when we are not obsessed or "throwing a fit."

I use this phrase of Bowery slang because, like many another gem of slang, it is an accurate bit of psychological description. If then, Maxim Gorky and Madame Andreiva had been presumably guilty of even infamous conduct, the treatment to which they were subjected would have been infernal from the standpoint of sober-minded, reasoning men. What condemnation of it, then, is severe enough, in view of the fact that the conduct for which they were condemned was conduct upon the rightfulness of which enlightened men and women, wholly conscientious, and sensitive to points of honor, hold widely differing views. Have we indeed come to this—that Americans, long accustomed to the gibbeting and roasting of negroes without due process of law, are now prepared to settle once for all every doubtful case of morality by the divisive logic of the mob mind?

Maxim Gorky and Madame Andreiva we that a preference of one chosen and one chosen woman for each, and before all others, is the presently rightful and decent basis of marriage relation. They insist that it is right to set up a technical legalism, an economic convenience, or a reverence of social conventionality generally superior to the spontaneous

preference of a man and woman who know, and whose friends know, that they love each other. In this belief Gorky and Madame Andreiva are not singular. In whole or in part it has been held and taught by some of the best men and women that have yet lived. Dante foretold it in his "Vita Nuova." Petrarch proclaimed it in his fidelity to Laura. John Milton, the sanest, as he was the mightiest prophet of Puritanism, iterated and reiterated it in his famous tract on divorce, which no ecclesiastic with a self-respecting regard for his own intellectual reputation has ever dared try to answer. Shelley and Goethe preached it in both word and deed. Richard Wagner stood for it unflinchingly throughout life, and gave it expression in the imperishable music of "Tristan and Isolde." John Stuart Mill, the calm-minded philosopher, held fast to it throughout his relations with Mrs. Taylor, when his cherished friends cut him dead because of it; George Eliot proclaimed her own loyalty to it by a life of very quiet but very effective defiance of Mrs. Grundy and all her British matrons, and Herbert Spencer carefully formulated it in his "Autobiography." Perhaps all these eminent persons, being gifted beyond most of their fellow men, were a little bit cracked in the head, and altogether unsafe. That, we know, is the charitable view which is taken by conventional folk that haven't been able to understand or to agree with them. Be that as it may, they all in their day and generation stood for the sort of thing that Gorky and Madame Andreiva stand for to-day.

The Gorky case is in fact essentially like the George Eliot case, as has been shown in the published statement made on Gorky's behalf by Mr. Leroy Scott. Lewis could not get a divorce from the first Mrs. Lewis, because British law did not grant divorces in cases such as his. Gorky cannot get a divorce from the first Madame Gorky so long as he remains a Russian subject. In all decency and consistency, therefore, the ladies and gentlemen who have taken part in the social boycotting of the Gorkys should instantly with a pair of tongs pick up any stray copies of "Adam Bede" or "Romola" that may be lying about their houses, and cast them into the fire, preferably with a pinch of brimstone.

Other aspects of this remarkable affair well deserve consideration. One is the cool impertinence with which many local newspapers have presumed to instruct Mr. Gorky in the elements of morality and common sense. Conspicuous among journals that have not descended to such performances has been the sheet that "shines for all," whose discovery that "the purity of our laws was threatened" has been the saving gleam of humor in the situation. Perhaps we should except also, as humorous in quite another way, the argumentum ad hominem solemnly delivered by an eminently dignified oracle that entertains conservative views about the humor that is fit to print. It reminded Mr. Gorky that, having come to study a country where public opinion rules, he had been enlightened all of a sudden. Unhappily, this pleasant may miss its mark, because Mr. Gorky, as an intelligent gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind, if he is too vehemently assured that the phenomena which he has witnessed are sublimations of public opinion, may hasten away incontinently to discover a land that is ruled by public hysteria.

One further phase of the business is more serious, and I wish to speak of it quite seriously. Our newspapers proclaim themselves our true critics and our rightful censors, because their word reaches all sorts and conditions of men, as the word of the preacher, of the orator and of the essayist no longer does. They resent the insinuation, when it is made, that their judgments are dictated by the circulation department or the advertising manager. They profess to be guided in all their utterances by stern views of public duty.

Very well, let us take them at their word. What, then, are the moral principles that they steer by? In this age of the world they ought not to deal in the occult. Professing to shape public opinion, they ought to give us at least a hint of their rules of procedure.

I will be specific. A few years ago there died suddenly in one of the chief cities of America a man of great wealth who controlled vast business interests, and who had been a prominent figure in national politics. Within twenty-four hours every reporter, managing editor and editorial writer on the New York press knew all the circumstances of a taking off that would have made one of the most interesting stories ever committed to print. Not one newspaper in this city told that story. And this act of decent self-restraint was, I suspect, in the minds of right-minded men generally, about the most creditable episode in the history of American journalism. How

## FRISCO SOCIALISTS

REPORTED SAFE AND DETERMINED TO KEEP MOVEMENT ALIVE.

Camp Planned to Prevent Their Degradation—Funds Needed for the Purpose—Pernicious Influence of the Business Interests Already Felt—Feeling of Mutual Distrust on the Wane.

(Special Correspondence.)

Oakland, Cal., April 26.—I would have wired instead of written The People sooner, but I found out it was useless, which is proven by the fact that I have not as yet received The People's message though I have the letter.

On the third day, after the earthquake, the first any messages were sent, people stood in a line blocks long for a chance.

Jane Roulston is safe. She wrote me. She has hunted up several comrades. Sibert has joined us. I have received \$50 from the State. About all our comrades that had anything to lose have lost it. However, at present, there is no starvation for anybody that has common sense. Supplies are plenty and they are freely distributed. And sleeping room is plenty, such as it is. The charitable feeling brought about by the disaster is manifested everywhere. But it will soon wear out. It is commencing to waver already. The business interests are again coming to the front. When they triumph, it is then our comrades may and will suffer; and it is for them that we are getting prepared. We are going to try to at least get the majority of the families encamped where there is fresh air and sanitary conditions, and prevent them from falling among the slum element, of which there always is danger for the unemployed. All the organizations, that is, the Industrial Workers of the World, Socialist Labor Party and Hungarian Federation will meet here Sunday. We need all our forces now to keep the movement alive—as many as can of the young people are leaving.

The real estate interests of Frisco are already "building a greater city than ever." The papers are trying to obscure the earthquake by the fire, in order to keep up profit making values. I don't know if they will succeed. The people are pretty panicky, especially as the earth is not quite at rest yet. There was a considerable shock about 3 o'clock yesterday. A little harder one and much of the remaining Frisco and many of the crooked Oakland houses will collapse. There is much to say about this and none of us are equal to the emergency of describing it and drawing the lessons; but we will try to collect something and collectively do our best to put it together.

I had a letter half ready about the Oakland Moyer-Haywood protest. I don't even know where it has drifted to; but when things get a little settled, I will write it as a page of past history, eclipsed by the magnitude of events. You may, however, note that it was a great success; \$91.85 was collected in the park and a good round sum donated by the unions. The lists are yet out and we won't call them in for some little time now. The money is in the bank.

Most of our active comrades have been seen and no one is reported hurt, except McGinty. It is pretty sure that he had his foot hurt and, it is said, he is in an emergency hospital and is getting better. That is about all I can now think of; after Sunday I may be able to write with some intelligence.

Olive M. Johnson.

Is it, then, I should like to ask, that these same newspapers find it inconsistent with their public duty to practice a similar restraint when opportunity opens to spare or to assassinate the private reputations of men and women who do not happen to be powerful, or to be surrounded by powerful friends? Maxim Gorky came to this country not for the purpose of putting himself on exhibition, as many a literary character has done at one time or another, not for the purpose of lining his own pockets with American gold, but for the purpose of obtaining sympathy and financial assistance for a people struggling against terrible odds, as the American people once struggled, for political and individual liberty. Whereupon the American press, which had been so discreetly careful of the reputation of a man whose business associates could have made the newspaper publishing business a precarious means of obtaining a livelihood, deliberately set about to "quer" Mr. Gorky, and to make his mission impossible.

The profession of the daily newspaper writer is followed by thousands of high-minded, loyal men. I yield to none in my respect and admiration for them. But when the newspaper press does the sort

## THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

By Daniel De Leon.

[From the May Day Issue of the Cleveland "Volksfreund."]

A sketch of the Socialist Labor Party is a difficult thing to make. The events of to-day cannot be understood but by the light of the events of yesterday; nor can the events of yesterday be appreciated in their full value except by the light of the events of to-day—that is, the ripened events of yesterday. Historians, have this whole sequel before them. They are not truly historians, nor is what they write history, except the subject has been rounded up and is complete. The S. L. P. is not a thing of the past. Its work is not yet rounded up and complete. We may have a better comprehension of its acts of yesterday by its acts of to-day; but seeing that its acts of to-day will require the acts of to-morrow in order to be themselves well understood, it is obvious that a sketch of the Party from the present historic elevation can be only cursory.

The S. L. P. went, in a way, through the experience of the Social Democracy in Germany, that is to say, the prowess of its ship is not to-day directed to the same point, exclusively, as at the start. Its "sea-letters" have remained the same; its goal has not been altered; but the winds and the currents it has had to beat against, and the unveiling of the opposite shore, as the ship drew nearer, have all contributed to compel it to tack. This experience is one made by all revolutionary parties of the present and of past years, in all countries. I have singled out the German Social Democracy as a parallel to our Socialist Labor Party merely on account of the contrast that the very parallel establishes between the two. Started as an unqualifiedly Socialist revolutionary party, consequently anti-parliamentarian, as Liebknecht's great dictum "Parlamentarismus ist paktieren," (to parliamentarize is to compromise) indicates, the German Social Democracy was compelled by the exigencies of the navigation of the politico-social waters of Germany to attend to immediate needs. As excellently put by the Berlin Social Democratic paper, "Die Neue Gesellschaft" of the 21st of last March: "Wir in Deutschland haben nicht nur für den Sozialismus, sondern VORERST AUCH NOCH FÜR DIE DEMOKRATIE ZU KAMPFEN." (We in Germany must fight, not for Socialism only, BUT FIRST OF ALL FOR A DEMOCRACY) Contrariwise, and similarly, the Socialist Labor Party, started originally with the idea that the capture of political power would accomplish the Revolution, has been compelled by the exigencies of the navigation of the socio-political waters of the land to so remodel its course as to aim simultaneously at the conquest of political power, and at the promotion of that economic organization of the working class, without which, as the manifesto of the New Jersey Unity Conference well puts it, political victory would be but a "flash in the pan" if not an invitation to "national disaster."

The contrast—parallel between the Socialist Labor Party and the German Social Democracy is of keen interest to comprehend the track of the Socialist Labor Party—the backward political and social condition of Germany compelled the German Socialist ship to be steered several points further away from its goal than when it started; the advanced political and social condition of the United States, on the contrary, compelled the Socialist Labor Party ship to be steered several points closer to its goal than when first launched.

The history of the Socialist Labor Party from its incipency up to date has been the struggle, triumphantly carried on, to establish the following five tenets, without which, jointly, the Socialist movement of the land can only become a turbid pool for "intellectual" and other schemers to fish in after political preferment, and fake the movement into rottenness. These five tenets are:

First—The economic organization is essential to the emancipation of the working class.

Second—The political movement of Labor is indispensable in the struggle for emancipation.

Third—The available political move-

ment of Socialism must be the direct off-shoot from the class-consciously economically organized working class.

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ment of Socialism must be the direct off-shoot from the class-consciously economically organized working class.

Fourth—The political movement, that is available in the struggle for Labor's emancipation, is in duty bound to recognize its parent and source: "Neutrality" cannot be found in its vocabulary; where that word is found, it is evidence of the spuriousness of the alleged political movement; and, lastly

Fifth—There is an obvious connection between the political and the economic movement of Labor—no less and no stronger a connection than there is between the scouts of an army and the army itself: indispensable as its scouts are to an army, so indispensable is its political movement to the integrally, industrially organized working class; as unessential as its scouts are for the army's final act of battle, so unessential is the political movement for that final act of emancipation which consists in the "taking and holding" of the productive powers of the land. It is "without affiliation" with its scouts that an army delivers battle: "without affiliation" with its political arm the working class, embattled in its industrially constructed economic organization, moves into possession and ousts the capitalist class.

As I said above, the establishment of these tenets, now no longer left in doubt, has been accompanied with a continuous struggle. Beautiful are the struggles of the movement in their various manifestations in the several countries of modern civilization. In none, however, does the special struggle, carried on in America by the Socialist Labor Party, present so inspiring a sight. Due to the backwardness of capitalist development, together with the therefrom flowing political backwardness in most of the other countries, the Socialist movements in them are more closely alike than they are to the Socialist movement that American conditions demand. As a consequence, the fact was seen, sad to record although natural enough, that the Socialist Labor Party was and is unsympathetic to the Socialist movements of the rest of the world. Added to this unavoidable circumstance came another, to a certain degree the reflex of the first: the vaguely socialist revolutionary proletarian elements of the land that were groping their way toward solid ground, were in a measure captured by "intellectual" immigrants who took their bearings from Europe, set up an opposition party to the Socialist Labor Party, and rolled up at the last presidential election 400,000 votes for their ticket, while the Socialist Labor Party barely held its own with 34,000 votes. No more magnificent sight does the movement anywhere present than the sight which followed. The Party which had just polled 400,000 votes but was reared on untenable ground, immediately grew top-heavy and began to crumble. The Socialist Labor Party, with its smaller but well-planted organization, immediately began to enlarge. The militant element in the opposition party throughout the land began to draw near the S. L. P. element, and are now in full train of coalescing. Its vote, the only thing that opposition party could boast of, has been melting away like snow before the sun with New York, Chicago and even Milwaukee leading in the melting away process. It is an inspiring evidence of the strength inherent in soundness, and of the honesty and intelligence that animates the masses in substance. Reliant upon these facts the Socialist Labor Party fought out this battle single-handed against the world.

There is where the Party stands today. The spontaneous rising of the Industrial Workers of the World is an earnest that whatever struggles still are ahead—and no doubt there are many, and fierce ones to come—the movement in America will no longer have to wade knee-deep in the bogs of inexperience. The militant element, gathering in the camp of the I. W. W., is drilling the "Army of Occupation" that is to "take and hold" the productive powers of the land, and set up the administrative government of the Socialist Republic—with the battle-rent and battle-cried banner of the Socialist Labor Party blazing on the march.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending May 4th, 156 subscriptions for the Weekly People, and 30 mail subscriptions for the Daily People, a total of 186. There should be a good deal better showing at this time. Much of the energy being expended now will go for naught, unless a constantly widening circle of readers is brought in contact with the Party Press. There never has been a better time in the history of

## A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS!

To attain a more widespread circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and thus promote Socialism—a united revolutionary economic organization no less than a united revolutionary political organization—we hereby issue a call for volunteers to help increase the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. We would particularly address those of our readers who may not be affiliated with either the economic or the political organization, but whose interest is as strong as if they did, to give a hand in this work.

No extraordinary qualification is required in order to get subscriptions, and you do not put yourself under any obligation to subscribers, as they get their money's worth. The only thing necessary is determination.

In calling upon you to help in this important work of propaganda we have no personal interests to gratify. No individual derives any profit from the press of the Socialist Labor Party. The Party has its press but for one purpose—to further the movement.

We doubt if there is one earnest reader of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, one militant Socialist, who will say that he CANNOT get at least five half yearly subscriptions for the WEEKLY PEOPLE!

The issue of the paper in which this call first appears, is dated May 5th, let us see how many volunteers will have responded between this date and the issue of June 9th.

There are no limitations of any kind. We call upon ALL of our readers to help. If you can get yearly subscriptions so much the better. You know the price. Yearly 50 cents; 6 months 25 cents.

Now, then, let us see what a united effort all over the land will produce. If every one works, knowledge of the movement will be greatly extended, and that is the real propaganda. Let there be no "ifs." Every one work. Enlist yourself for this special effort to further the movement!

WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK CITY.

P. O. BOX 1576.

## The Miners' Magazine

**R**ADICAL AND RATIONAL. A FEARLESS TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS. ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORKERS.

"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this Nation, have been lulled to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human liberty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Samson cannot break."

"The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners is with the new-born union of united men and women in the struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

The Miners' Magazine, published weekly by the Western Federation of Miners.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Miners' Magazine and the WEEKLY PEOPLE will be sent to one address for \$1.30 per year.

Subscribe through the office of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

the movement to get subscriptions, than right NOW.

You can do what the following have done. We are sure you wouldn't say that you CANNOT, therefore we will expect to hear from you with a batch of 5 Weekly People subscriptions between now and June 9th. Start the work at once and keep at it.

The Roll of Honor: H. J. Friedman, Chicago, Ill., 0; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O.; J. F. Gingenbach, Erie, Pa., 8; F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 7; C. H. Duncan, Spokane, Wash., 7; Frank Bohn, Seattle, Wash., 7; B. H. Williams, Phoenix, Ariz., 5; Harry Jacobs, Hoboken, N. J., 5; F. F. Dugan, McCabe, Ariz., 5; A. Louvet, Kalamazoo, Mich., 5; S. Schwieler, Schenectady, N. Y., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: F. A. Uhl, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$5; J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo., \$5; G. A. Jennings, E. St. Louis, Ill., \$5; Chas. Chester, Newport News, Va., \$4; J. Kortan, Detroit, Mich., \$1.50.

### LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Protest leaflets: Section Kings County, N. Y., 5,000; New York Demonstration Conference, 5,000; Section New York County, 2,000; J. A. Leach, Tucson, Ariz., 1,000; F. Schade, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1,000.

Address to Wage Workers: Buffalo, N. Y., 2,000; Portsmouth, Va., 1,000.

Pamphlets: Grand Junction, Colo., \$3; Evansville, Ind., \$3.50; Duluth, Minn., \$2.63; Port Angeles, Wash., \$2.00.

The time will soon arrive for the holding of the I. W. W. convention. You may be a delegate, or if not a delegate a voter for delegates. You should therefore be posted on what took place at the first convention. The proceedings, stenographically reported, may be had in cloth for \$1.50, paper covers \$1.

### SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Road street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County

at Daily People building, 2-6 New Road street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 205 1/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings—Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited. Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 355 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2:30 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 31st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1389 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

### "KLEENO"

to clean your hands with, made for Machinists, Printers, Railroad men, Blacksmiths, Hardware men, Miners, Engineers, Shoemakers, Plumbers, Metal Workers, Housewives, Servant Girls, Etc. Better than soap, cheaper than soap. Send for sample 10 cents. Postage 4 cents, Agents Wanted.

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5837 Centre avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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2-6 New Road St., New York, N. Y.



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4 and 6 New Read St., New York.  
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New York Post-Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office,  
correspondents are requested to keep a  
copy of their articles, and not to expect  
them to be returned. Consequently, no  
stamps should be sent for return.

# SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

The rich can have no pity or they  
would lose their wealth; the poor must  
not be taught to desire what they can-  
not get, or, in these days, when they are  
all educated, they will very speedily  
learn to make one universal combination,  
and then they will put an end to the  
present social system, as the French did  
a hundred years ago.

—SIR WALTER BESANT.

## "BATTLES OF DUNVILLE"

The press despatches, that is to say,  
the despatches that are filtered through  
the combination of railroad, mine and  
of other capitalist magnates who "oper-  
ate" the news, give an account of "a  
bloody encounter" that took place be-  
tween "a mob of riotous strikers" and  
the militia near Mount Carmel in Penn-  
sylvania. The casualties are twenty  
miners killed—no soldiers.

This was another Battle of Dunville.

During one of the disturbances, raised  
in Colorado by the Mine Owners' As-  
sociation, Sherman Bell was sent down  
to Cripple Creek with a force of two  
hundred soldiers and Pinkertons. Near  
Dunville the Army met an old man,  
John Carley by name. Carley was quiet-  
ly digging in his prospect hole. That,  
of course, was an offence against the  
plans of the Mine Owners' Association  
to appropriate all the neighborhood, and  
the ore within it. Old Carley was shot  
on the spot and dragged by the heels  
down hill. Some eighteen other un-  
armed miners ran to the scene and they  
were dispersed. The encounter of that  
force of two hundred militiamen and  
Pinkertons with the eighteen unarmed  
miners and Carley was flashed through-  
out the land as the "Battle of Dunville"  
where "law and order was enforced  
against a band of Union desperadoes."

These "Battles of Dunville" are be-  
ginning to recur with monotonous regu-  
larity and increasing frequency. In  
their way they are fulfilling their mis-  
sion. The "heroic warriors" who run  
these battles, do not acquire courage by  
the experience. What they acquire is  
swagger and over-confidence. On the  
other hand, this uninterrupted series  
of murders committed upon work-  
men by a class, which, if it had its de-  
serts, would be in the penitentiaries of  
the land for robbery of various degrees,  
is laying up a slow alluvial deposit that,  
eventually if not sooner, will constitute  
solid land for the stage upon which  
great events will be enacted—not bogus,  
press-made "battles."

The capitalists of to-day, like so many  
Louis the Fifteenth of the France of  
the Old Regime, perhaps console them-  
selves with the thought: "After us, let  
the deluge come!" That deluge will  
come. And it will not be a "Battle of  
Dunville" by which the Louis the Six-  
teenth will then find themselves over-  
taken.

## NAME THOSE GOVERNORS!

If Gov. McDonald of Colorado spoke  
truthfully when he said: "The Govern-  
ors of the various States, at a con-  
vention held several years ago, adopted  
rules which are much more stringent  
than the United States laws" upon ex-  
tradition, then he has made a dis-  
closure of first magnitude, and the peo-  
ple of this country are entitled to know  
the names of each and everyone of  
these Governors, accurately and specifi-  
cally.

The Constitution of the United States  
provides expressly for a Legislature,  
for the manner of its election, for the  
qualification of its members, for the sub-  
jects upon which it may, for the sub-  
jects upon which it may not legislate,  
and for the manner of legislation. The  
Constitution has named the legislature  
Congress, it has provided that Con-  
gress shall consist of two Houses—  
Senate and House of Representatives—  
and it gives minute directions for the  
manner of their convening and adjourn-  
ing. The Constitution also specifies  
that the signature of the Executive shall  
be requisite for a bill of Congress to  
become a law, it specifies the procedure  
for raising a bill to the force of a law.

over the Executive's veto, and it also  
specifies other circumstances under  
which a bill may become a law with-  
out the Executive's approval. Such,  
in short, are the Constitutional provi-  
sions, and obedient to them the laws  
have been enacted governing the extra-  
dition of persons from one State to an-  
other. The Constitution does not recog-  
nize any other national legislature, nor  
does it allow room for any source of  
legislation other than Congress.

If Governor McDonald of Colorado  
spoke truthfully, then what he did, to-  
gether with "the Governors of the vari-  
ous States," who met at a "convention"  
and there "adopted rules which are  
more stringent than the United States  
laws," was to organize a legislature for  
which the Constitution of the United  
States allows no room. The adoption  
of "mere stringent rules" than the laws  
of the United States means the enact-  
ment of new laws. Such laws are in  
violation and subversive of the Consti-  
tution; such legislative assumption  
spells TREASON.

The Governor of Colorado says that  
his State, that means he, "is particular  
that these rules [enacted in defiance of  
the Constitution] be followed in all  
their details," and he adds that "most  
of the Governors" follow the same  
rules. This additional statement  
amounts to an amplification of the trea-  
son implied in the extrajudicial legisla-  
ture that these Governors have called  
together; it amounts to a declaration  
that, besides usurping the powers of  
Congress, these Governors have also  
usurped the powers of the President in  
the matter of signing bills.

Apart from the curious circumstance  
that the disclosure is here made of a  
super-congress, consisting of super-  
Presidents, a sort of in-breeding ar-  
rangement by which "enactors of law"  
are simultaneously "executives"—apart  
from this truly singular circumstance,  
Gov. McDonald's disclosure is grave  
enough to justify the demand, imperative  
and absolute, for the names, in full,  
of all the Governors, who partici-  
pated in the said convention where the  
laws of the United States were amend-  
ed, and who are executing those laws.

Name the traitors to the Federal Gov-  
ernment!

## "PRUDENCE" AND "WISDOM"

The April grand jury of this city and  
Recorder Goff, as the stars of the per-  
formance, together with District At-  
torney Jerome, as a side twinkler, per-  
formed a little play this week that may  
be given the name of "Prudence," or  
"Wisdom."

The performance started with the pre-  
sentation made by the grand jury on the  
subject of the worthy Insurance Com-  
panies' officers who misappropriated  
funds of the Companies, together with  
sundry leading political lights who sug-  
gested the misdemeanor and received the  
stolen goods. According to the grand  
jury, it acted upon the advice of District  
Attorney Jerome to drop those cases, not  
on the ground that no offense was com-  
mitted, but on the ground that if the  
matter were pushed "this grand jury  
would be obliged to indict the  
LEADING OFFICERS OF EVERY  
PROMINENT FINANCIAL CORPORA-  
TION IN THE CITY AND STATE OF  
NEW YORK." Whereupon Recorder Goff  
smilingly and courteously bowing, accept-  
ed the presentment with the words: "YOU  
MAY HAVE ACTED PRUDENTLY."

Is this drama, farce or tragedy? Is  
it vaudeville or opera bouffe? What  
ever it be, it is "up-to-date."

Crime goes unpunished if committed  
by a large number of our "law and or-  
der" brigade. Rather than prosecute all  
the offenders, all shall go scot free. To  
clean out the stable of capitalist thieves  
would be "imprudent." "Prudence" de-  
mands the letting things alone. The rea-  
son why that is "prudent" is obvious.  
The Insurance officers do not stand alone.  
Upon the same principle that they would  
be indicted "the leading officers of every  
prominent financial corporation in the  
city" would have to be indicted also.  
Nor could the avenging Nemesis stay  
her hand then. Beyond the "leading of-  
ficers" of the "prominent financial cor-  
porations" are rafts of leading officers  
of other corporations—gas, meat, sugar,  
transportation, etc., etc. If the start is  
made with the Insurance officers, where  
would we stop?—not until every leading  
"pillar of capitalist society" was in the  
penitentiary! Would that be "prudent"?  
Would it be "wise"? Echoes answer—  
"Lor', no!" So did Jerome, the Flaming  
Sword of Righteousness on earth of the  
archangel Michael. So did Recorder Goff,  
the Rhadamanthus of the Bench. And  
so echoes the whole Capitalist Class.

And they are right. Both Prudence and  
Wisdom dictate the right cue at this  
hour. The Working Class is pricking  
up its ears. They are being held down  
to the tune of "Law and Order." The  
tune has some, though not a very great,  
effect. If, however, the machinery itself  
of capitalist society were to announce  
that the "pillars of Law and Order" are  
broken reeds, then the tune would have  
no effect whatever.

Aye, Prudence and Wisdom combine.

Hands off the rascals, or the dome of  
Capitalism comes crumbling down!

Who is acute enough to determine  
whether the performance is farce or  
tragedy?

## POLITICAL JUNK-SHOPS.

Was it mere invective on the part of  
Wm. D. Haywood that, writing from the  
Ada County, Idaho, Jail the letter pub-  
lished in The People, he referred to cap-  
italist Government as "a political junk  
shop?"

Let us turn to Adam Smith. The  
great Scotch economist and sociologist  
of the eighteenth century, writing, not  
under conditions that might suppose  
anger, but as a calm overseer of events  
that were transpiring under his own eyes,  
said this:

"The member of Parliament who supports  
every proposition for strengthening monopoly  
is sure to acquire great reputation for under-  
standing trade, and also great popularity and  
influence with an order of men whose num-  
ber and power are increasing, and who are  
portentous. If he opposes them, on the con-  
trary and still more, if he have authority  
enough to thwart them, neither the most  
acknowledged propriety, nor the highest rank,  
nor the greatest public service, can protect  
him from the most infamous abuse and de-  
gradation from personal insults, nor sometimes  
from real danger arising from the influence  
of furious and disappointed monopolists."

But, perhaps, all his ability to the  
contrary, the Adam Smith of the  
eighteenth is a back-number in the nine-  
teenth century, especially in America.  
Let us then turn to Justice Brewer of the  
Supreme Court of the United States.  
Speaking before the Albany Law School  
in this century, not quite two years ago,  
on June 1, Justice Brewer expressed him-  
self as follows:

"No one can be blind to the fact that these  
mighty corporations are holding out most  
tempting inducements to lawmakers to re-  
sist their lawless and lawless interests rather  
than the welfare of the nation."

"Senators and Representatives have owed  
their places to corporate influence, and that  
influence has been exerted under an expecta-  
tion, if not an understanding, that as law-  
makers the corporate interests shall be sub-  
servient."

"The danger lies in the fact that they are  
so powerful and that the pressure of such  
power upon the individual lawmaker tempts  
him to forget the nation and remember the  
corporation. And the danger is greater be-  
cause it is hidden."

"There may be no written agreement.  
There may be, in fact, no agreement at all.  
The power exists which may make for his  
advancement or otherwise and that it will be  
exercised according to the policy of the  
corporation in its relations to the State and  
the nation in a position of constant danger  
and menace to Republican institutions."

The opinion of Justice Brewer fits in  
exactly with that of Adam Smith. Cap-  
italist political government is a junk  
shop. Only mannikins of the Capitalist  
Class are the incumbents. The indus-  
trially-economically organized Capitalist  
Class makes and unmakes them. As it  
breathes do they speak; as it points the  
way do they trot.

In the seclusion of his cell, Wm. D.  
Haywood summed up in three words the  
observations of every day, observations  
that great minds such as Smith and  
Brewer have recorded in successive ages.  
The difference between the observations  
of these men and the observations of the  
prisoner of Ada County Jail is that the  
former simply photographed the situa-  
tion, whereas the latter supplements so-  
cial photography with the direction that  
society must travel in order to pull itself  
out of the domination of the class that  
requires a political junk shop to steady  
its reign of despotism and rapine.

The POLITICAL JUNK SHOP will  
continue in force until it shall have be-  
come superfluous. It can become super-  
fluous, and ready to be cast off like a  
sloUGH, only when the Working Class  
shall have organized the country and its  
government into an INDUSTRIAL  
WORKSHOP.

May will usher in many events of  
moment to present society. All portend  
great changes. They are tragic, and on  
their outcome much depends. Yet there  
is one that excites mirth rather than  
serious contemplation. It is the opening  
of the Douma by the Czar, as "a recog-  
nition of the fact that his autocracy is  
limited." This evidently is considered  
a stroke of diplomacy. The composi-  
tion of the Douma guarantees the con-  
tinuance of the Czar's despotism. His  
action is, therefore, theatrical. Viewed  
in the light of the revolution that pierces  
and nullifies the insincerity of his every  
act, it is worthy of the imbecile creature  
from whom it emanates. An attempt  
to still Vesuvius by sitting on the brink  
of its crater, would be as brilliant—and  
every bit as effective. The peasants,  
the workmen, all the revolutionary  
elements of Russia, will give the Czar  
"the merry ha, ha"; and while he is  
indulging in an exhibition of fatuous  
diplomacy, they will lay in a stock of  
guns and ammunition and inaugurate  
the preliminaries of an armed uprising  
that will throw him and his Douma off  
the back of Russia. Under the circum-  
stances, his bit of acting is not tragedy,  
but comedy; hence, the presence of  
mirth in an otherwise serious condition  
of affairs.

Tillman's declaration that the popular  
distrust of the judiciary is justified,  
must have resulted from a perusal of  
the proceedings in the Colorado-Idaho  
outrages. Many another man has come  
to the same conclusion via the same  
route.

## DAVID C. COATES.

This article is not biographic. The  
reason it is headed with the name of  
David C. Coates is simply that this gen-  
tleman typifies an element in the Labor  
Movement which is the subject at once  
of unjust condemnation and unmerited  
praise, unjust mistrust and unmerited  
confidence. It is this element, and not  
David C. Coates, whom it is here pro-  
posed to consider. Its bearing to the  
Labor Movement is of no little interest,  
of how much interest those may judge  
who have a chance to read the numerous  
letters that run into this office inquiring  
after, condemning or praising, usually  
condemning, a number of men whose  
names occur off and on in the running  
chronicles of the Labor Movement. The  
Socialist is notably a just man. He is  
that, not because of any exceptional  
benevolence of temperament, but because  
of his knowledge of cause and effect in  
society. This knowledge keeps him, for  
instance, from conceiving personal an-  
imosities towards the capitalist; the  
knowledge, most important of all, en-  
ables him to understand the Social Ques-  
tion itself. It is so with the element  
which, in response to many letters from  
all parts of the country, we now take up.  
The taking of the proper parallax of this  
element helps to illumine the Movement.  
David C. Coates is picked out by name  
and as a type simply because the steno-  
graphic report of last year's convention  
of the I. W. W. has preserved the picture  
of the man's mind upon a certain pivotal  
matter—a matter that is pivotal with  
the whole element that he typifies.

On pages 160-161 of the stenographic  
report of the Convention David C. Coates  
declared that he too wanted a final  
condition that would bring the full fruition  
of toil to the toilers; that he too wanted  
the organization based solely and wholly  
upon the class struggle; in short, he  
declared that he endorsed practically  
everything that had been said upon  
those lines as to the conditions that  
made the convention necessary. "But, my  
friends," he proceeded to say, "we do  
not want to go away with the idea that  
we have fixed our eyes upon a condition  
that will come perhaps twenty-five, or  
fifty or a hundred years from now. . . .  
I do not want to tell him [the work-  
ingman] that in 2005, or some other  
distant date poverty will be abolished by  
the total enjoyment of our labor," he  
wanted a practical organization that  
would do practical work now, instead of  
an organization constructed with an eye  
to the "final fruition of this work."

In other words, David C. Coates is as  
anxious as any Socialist for the estab-  
lishment of the Socialist Republic, the  
only social system under which the  
workingman can have "the total en-  
joyment of his labor," but that day he  
puts off as possible only in 2005, if  
not many more years hence. On a later  
occasion, during the convention, in the  
course of an altercation with a speaker,  
page 334, he amended his figures to 100  
years. Not before that lapse of time  
could the emancipation of the Working  
Class from the yoke of wage slavery  
take place, according to his calculation.  
For all practical purposes 100 years  
hence is as far away as 2005. The date  
is beyond the reach of the present gen-  
eration and, practically, of the next.

The nearness or remoteness that a  
man sets to the triumph of the prolet-  
arian Revolution determines that man's  
posture; it determines his every act.  
In the measure that he considers success  
to be within reach, he will display intrep-  
idity and abnegation; in the measure  
that he considers success to be far away  
he will be self-centered, his thoughts  
will run upon his own safety and com-  
fort. It is with men in this matter as  
with armies. Kuroki dashed across the  
Yalu, but Oyama entrenched himself in  
his winter quarters before Mukden. The  
former, holding that the Russian posi-  
tions on the right bank of the river could  
be captured then and there, gave no  
thought to comfort, but intrepidly rush-  
ed to the fray. Oyama, on the contrary,  
holding that the Russian position south  
of Mukden could not then be taken, gave  
no thought to aggression, his whole  
thought was to the defensive, and, ac-  
cordingly, considered safety and com-  
fort only. The policy of intrepidity,  
with its accompaniment of abnegation,  
and the policy of slowness, with its ac-  
companiment of personal comfort, are  
not, of and by themselves, either right  
nor wrong. They are right or wrong  
according as their adoption is guided by  
knowledge or ignorance. "After the  
event," it is light to determine whether  
the policy pursued was wisely or un-  
wisely chosen. The event has shown  
that Oyama's policy was as wisely chosen  
as Kuroki's. The question to us is,  
Is the Labor Movement of America now  
on the left bank of the Yalu, so to speak,  
or is it before Mukden, so to say? The  
Socialist Labor Party and the I. W. W.  
hold that the American Labor Movement  
is now drawn up on the left bank of the  
Yalu, and, consequently, should dash  
forward with abnegation; the Coates  
element hold that it is encamped before  
Mukden, and, consequently, should go  
into winter quarters, as comfortable as

possible, and secure the life of its  
leaders and supporters. Seeing that in  
the matter of the present status of the  
Labor Movement, we stand "before the  
event," final judgment can not be given:  
that lies in the lap of Time. In the  
mean time, however, both policies lay  
those who pursue them open to the mis-  
trust of each other. Those who pursue  
the former policy are exposed to be sus-  
pected as the agents of the enemy who  
would precipitate an unripe Movement  
into the enemy's jaws, there to be anni-  
hilated;—one need but recall the McPar-  
lands and McKinnies of to-day in order  
to be constrained to admit that the pol-  
icy of "intrepidity and abnegation" may  
breed and certainly attracts the "agent  
provocateur." Those, on the other hand,  
who pursue the latter policy are exposed  
to be suspected of corrupt selfishness, of  
labor fakirism or graft, even of being la-  
bor-lieutenants of the capitalist class,  
bought to lead the electric spark of La-  
bor's Revolution into the ground;—one  
need but recall the scores of Gomperases  
and Mitchells of to-day in order to be  
constrained to admit that the policy of  
"slowness and comfort," or "something  
now," both breeds and attracts the graft-  
er, if not the traitor.

No specific case can be safely passed  
upon in any matter without calm clear-  
ness upon the underlying general prin-  
ciples. The underlying general prin-  
ciples with regard to what we term the  
"Coates element," and what, for the sake  
of a term, may be designated as "The  
People element," is set forth above.  
With the general principle in mind, in-  
justice or unfairness of judgment will be  
protected against, whenever individual  
instances may be picked out from the  
"Coates element."

Holding, as we do, with "The People  
element," that the emancipation of the  
wage slave is within reach, as  
against the "Coates element," which  
postpones that day indefinitely, we are  
free to maintain:

First, Whatever danger may lie with  
"The People element" of attracting the  
"agent provocateur," that danger is in-  
finitely slighter than the danger there  
is of the development of the "grafter"  
and the "labor-lieutenant" of the cap-  
italist class in the "Coates element." On  
the one hand, it needs positive genius,  
of its sort, for the successful "agent  
provocateur"; geniuses of any sort what-  
ever are rare. On the other hand, the suc-  
cessful "grafter" and the successful "lab-  
or-lieutenant" of capitalism needs only  
low cunning. This is not so rare a quality.  
The large number of the "grafter" and  
of the "labor-lieutenants" of the cap-  
italist class prove the fact.

Second, Looking at the two elements  
apart from the corruption that may set-  
tle on either, and sizing them up in all  
their purity, the "Coates element" be-  
numbs. By its indefinite postponement,  
to remote millennial days, of the day  
which, in the language of David C.  
Coates, is to secure to the Working  
Class "the total enjoyment of their la-  
bor," it deprives the Revolution of its  
storm-step, its pulse of its own warmth.  
It is therefore harmful, a mockery of  
"practical" work, a clog to the Labor  
Movement. The law of all Revolution—  
and this is especially applicable to the  
Revolution that is to emancipate the  
Working Class from the yoke of wage  
slavery—is INTREPIDITY. In the lan-  
guage of Danton—"Audacity, more au-  
dacity, still more audacity!" Or, if, due  
to the proverbial excitability of the  
Frenchman, a Danton's language be mis-  
trusted as unreliable, then let us take  
the warning of the soberer, yet inspired,  
Shakespeare:

Our doubts are traitors,  
And make us lose the good we oft might  
win,  
By fearing to attempt.

Prof. Skeats, the eminent philologist,  
is giving the all-wise capitalist press  
some hard raps. Addressing the British  
Academy, London, on the night of May  
2, he vigorously championed the spelling  
reform movement. He said the real ob-  
stacle to reform lay in the ignorance of  
its opposers. He recalled that the partial  
reforms recommended by the Philological  
Society in 1881 were ridiculed to death  
by writers for the press, who were not  
only ignorant of etymology and phono-  
etics, but were totally unaware of their  
ignorance.

Ridicule is a favorite device with the  
press, by means of which it hides its ig-  
norance. It tries the device on Social-  
ism, with the result that it stands ex-  
posed in all its stupidity. Socialism  
grows in power, while the press dies  
around like a chicken with its head cut  
off, in an impotent effort to block the  
way.

Governor Folk says "We are at the  
beginning of a movement for higher  
ideals." Correct; but the ideals are So-  
cialist, not capitalist ones. As water  
can not rise above its source, so it is  
impossible for ideals to rise above the  
society that produces them. A new so-  
ciety is in process of formation, with-  
in the discernment of many, to whom  
it appeals and from whom the new  
ideals issue—the Socialist society.

## THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

**Cape Town Socialists Active—German  
Miners and the Courriers Horror—  
Powerful Speech by Bebel.**

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In Cape Town the Socialists have at  
last gotten to work. They collected on  
the public square a crowd numbering  
several thousand. A resolution was  
adopted to the effect that "neither of the  
old political parties has shown itself  
capable of solving the social problem,  
and consequently the proletariat must  
beat itself toward capturing the politi-  
cal power which will give it the means  
wherewith to work out its economic  
emancipation."

### DENMARK.

The Socialist members of the city  
council of Aarhus have put through the  
council a vehement protest against the  
despicable action of the police, in return-  
ing to the Russian gendarmes a pitiful  
refugee whom all the intervention of the  
party members could not quite succeed  
in freeing. The unfortunate man, to es-  
cape from his captors, leaped into the  
water; he was dragged out, and hurried  
over the frontier. Nevertheless, the So-  
cialists offered to furnish him with what  
money he would need while in Denmark.

The municipal elections of Copenhagen  
were sweeping victories for the Party.  
All of the Socialist candidates were  
elected, and now have a majority in the  
council.

### GERMANY.

Under the title "Courriers and the  
Truth About the Rescue System in the  
German Mines," a correspondent writes  
to the Berlin "Vorwarts" in part as  
follows:

"We agree cordially with the expres-  
sions of admiration and gratitude elicited  
by the courage of the workmen and  
engineers who descended into the smok-  
ing pit, to the rescue of our French  
brothers. . . . We know, moreover,  
what recognition is due to M. Meyer, di-  
rector of the Shamrock mine, for his  
efforts in improving the rescue system.  
Further than this, however, we decline to  
go. We absolutely repudiate those eulo-  
gies which represent that system as per-  
fect and worthy of adoption as a model;  
for, to our best knowledge, in the whole  
basin of the Ruhr, containing 180 shafts,  
but two of these, the "Shamrock" and  
the "Rheinische," are provided with the  
safety appliances in use at Courriers. . . .  
"There is another fairy-tale we wish  
to give the death-blow to, because it  
may lead to serious results. Deputy  
Brust, of the Center, declares that in  
Germany an accident similar to that of  
the Courriers is impossible. That is  
a mendacious and brazen statement. It  
is only by the most remarkable luck that  
Germany has not already had its Cour-  
riers. Hardly a year ago, the Wanne  
mine, in the Ruhr basin went through  
an experience that threatened as dire re-  
sults as the French horror. A fire broke  
out there, gases were generated which  
filled immediately all the passages, mak-  
ing work in them most hazardous.  
Everyone acknowledged the danger of a  
catastrophe. Nevertheless the men were  
kept at work!"

"Then the miners appealed to the  
"Workingmen's Journal" of Dortmund,  
which gave the alarm. Work was or-  
dered to stop. It was time. Hardly had  
the last man come up out of the pit,  
when a terrific explosion fully the equal  
of that at Courriers, rent the air. The  
flames rushed out of the mine, furiously  
and to an awful height. The mine shan-  
ties and machinery were destroyed. A  
few poor miners, who had insisted on  
working overtime in the shaft, lost their  
lives. . . . What would have been  
the result if that impudent mob (of  
laborers) had not given the warning, and  
the explosion had come when all hands  
were below ground! Not a soul would  
have escaped alive!"

Bebel, in the Reichstag on April 5, de-  
livered an important speech in which he  
laid bare the consequences to the Ger-  
man ultra-militarists of their conduct  
during and before the Algerias confer-  
ence. He protested, in his customary  
incisive manner, against the services  
rendered by the reactionary German gov-  
ernment to the government of Russia,  
services both of money and of gendarmes.  
To an anti-Semite deputy who taunted  
him with pleading for Rosa Luxemburg,  
Bebel answered that he was not seeking  
to enlist the intervention of the govern-  
ment for that valiant revolutionist.  
She knew the risks attendant upon en-  
tering Poland, and she had accepted  
them; but he claimed the right to point  
out that the law protecting citizens from  
arbitrary and brutal treatment, covered  
Social Democrats as well as others. Then  
Bebel renewed his protests against the  
violation of the right of asylum, and  
against the arrest and virtual incarceration  
of Domela Nieuwenhuis, which oc-  
curred last September. Of course Bebel's  
speech will have no effect upon the ad-

(Continued on page 6.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-  
THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN — Hang  
these foreigners who are pouring into  
New York by boatloads! They take our  
jobs, they lower our wages, they—

UNCLE SAM—True, they do lower  
your wages, and take your jobs, but I  
wouldn't hang them for all that. They  
may lower your condition a little, but  
they are only one, and a very slight  
one, of the many causes working in that  
direction.

B. J.—Is that so?

U. S.—Yes; here is another. Machin-  
ery and perfected machinery is ever  
bringing new streams of recruits into  
the army of idle workmen. The typesetting  
machine has thrown hundreds of type-  
setters out of work. In agriculture each  
patent binder throws nearly twenty men  
out of work, each cotton harvester  
throws out thirty-eight men, each steam  
plow throws out twenty-one men, and  
so forth; in the industrial field, each  
riveting machine throws out twenty-one  
men, each grain elevator on the Mersey  
docks throws out thirty-one, each steam  
roller with patent pick throws out from  
eighteen to thirty-eight men, the Owen  
Lehr machine in the glass industry  
throws out all the carrying-in hands,  
the machinery employed in the manufac-  
ture of agricultural machinery throws  
out 1,555 men—

B. J.—Stop! For heaven's sake, stop!

U. S.—Keep cool; I have only just  
begun. The "tumbler smoother" throws  
out three hands; each machine in the  
shoe industry throws out eight men,  
each stone planing machine throws out  
seven men and hundreds of them are  
now being thrown out of work in the  
stone yards by this new invention; in the  
lace-making industry, the machine  
throws out 2,000 women; in paper-mak-  
ing the machine throws out 140 hands;  
in weaving threads the machine throws  
out 1,092 hands—

B. J.—Stop! Stop!

U. S.—Have you had enough?

B. J.—Guess I have!

U. S.—Some of these people, thrown  
out by machinery, find employment in  
the building of new machinery, but not  
all. In the production of machinery it-  
self, there is a displacement of twenty-  
five per cent. of hands. Thus the sea  
of idle craftsmen is fed by steady and  
swelling streams, while it is tapped by  
very slim outlets. Such, Brother Jona-  
than, is the effect of the capitalist sys-  
tem of production under which the ma-  
chine, instead of being owned and op-  
erated by the people for their use, as the  
Socialists demand, is owned by private  
individuals for their private profit at the  
cost of the people's welfare.

B. J.—Then these machines—

U. S.—Hold; I am not yet through  
with your first argument. Yonder lies  
a man murdered with a dagger in his  
heart. Whom would you arraign before  
the courts, the dagger itself or the man  
who drove it?

B. J.—Why, the man!

U. S.—Who is the "nuisance," who  
the "pest," the dagger or the murderer?

B. J.—Why, the murderer;

U. S.—Whom would you hang, the—



## CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO DESIRE TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

## FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Citizen Henry Kuhn,  
Dear Comrade:—  
We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your cheque for \$300 (1,036.25 francs) for the victims of Carism.

We thank you in the name of our Russian comrades, and send you our fraternal greetings.

Camille Huysmans, Secretary.  
Brussels, Belgium, April 13.

## PROSECUTE THE GOVERNORS OF COLORADO AND IDAHO!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
I cordially endorse J. R. Fraser's demand in the Daily People, 9th instant, for a prosecution of Governors McDonald and Gooding, and, like him, will pledge ten dollars to a fund for this purpose; not because I believe those worthies will ever be brought to trial for breaking the laws they were sworn to uphold, but to demonstrate anew that there is no equality before the law for the working class. Capitalism is above and beyond the law. Insurance thieves in New York whitewashed, Colorado workmen kidnapped and jailed, are cases in point.

Fraternally,  
A. S. Dowler.

Finlay, Texas, April 27.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
I also condemn the corporation-owned Governors of the States of Colorado and Idaho and their allies, McParland and his band of dynamiters, and heartily sanction their prosecution, as a means toward ridding the States of Colorado and Idaho and also the United States, of direct and indirect lawbreakers of all descriptions, and will pledge all the support at my command, both morally and financially to this end.

J. Albert Thurston.  
Chicago, Ill., April 22.

## THE CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
Enclosed find two dollars for our comrades in San Francisco. Mrs. Olive Johnson deserves praise for what she has done, and I hope the comrades will respond immediately, remembering that he who gives quickly gives double.

Yours fraternally,  
Julius O. Johnson.  
Bridgeport, Conn., April 27.

## II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
There are several sympathizers here and myself who send on the enclosed amount, \$2.00, for the San Francisco comrades. We all wish we could send more. Please acknowledge in the Daily and Weekly People.

Sincerely your comrade,  
E. C. Harding.  
Vineyard Haven, Mass., April 26.

## III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
I notice in to-day's Daily People Comrade Olive M. Johnson's letter. I think the comrades should help the San Francisco comrades all they can. Enclosed you will find two dollars as my subscription.

Yours fraternally,  
Ernest M. Orr.  
Pottstown, Pa., April 26.

## IV.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
Enclosed find \$2 for the benefit of the California Relief Fund from a Socialist who has been a resident of San Francisco, a member of the S. L. P. Section and to whom the membership of that Section is personally known. You may imagine how I feel with so little information at hand as to the number of our people who have escaped. I am sorry that I cannot give more.

G. W.  
New York, May 1.

## MINIMIZING EARTHQUAKE RESULTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
It is believed by many Californians that the loss of life from the earthquake is greater than claimed by the big newspapers—they fear it will hurt California to tell the truth. The Los Angeles earthquake which caused the people all over the city to rush out into the streets on April 19, was let down very easy by the Los Angeles newspapers; it might hurt real estate interests to know that Los Angeles had an earthquake.

E. A.  
Columbis, Toulumne Co., Cal., April 29.

## MAGNIFICENT TO BEHOLD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
As this is May 1, which has been set aside as the revolutionary working class holiday, and as the working class will

observe it by protesting against the exploiting capitalist class, the most important protest that can be raised at this time is the protest against the conduct of those cold-blooded and murderous state officials of Colorado and Idaho, who are unlawfully endeavoring to railroad Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John to the gallows. The protest of the working class against that outrage has been magnificent to behold, and to our little band here it is refreshing and inspiring. Let it go on, and let it be so loud that it will drive terror to a reptile class.

As we are only a little handful here, and cannot make a public demonstration, we will meet and pass resolutions; also send \$1.00 for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund, and \$1.00 for the California Relief Fund, of the Socialist Labor Party. Hoping the good work will go on and on, we are, fraternally,

Section Red Lake County,  
Socialist Labor Party.  
Red Lake Falls, Minn., May 1.

## A GOOD SECOND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
Inclosed please find P. O. order for \$50 contributed by members of the Rhode Island District Council of Textile Workers, formerly L. A. 206, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance for the defense of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, St. John and other members of the Western Federation of Miners, honest wealth producers, for whose blood the plutocratic latter-day cannibals of Colorado and Idaho are thirsting. This is our second contribution, having already sent one of \$70.

Fraternally yours,  
Thomas J. Powers.  
Providence, R. I., April 26.

## THE VALUE OF A LABOR PRESS—A CASE IN POINT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
Enclosed find money order for 50 cents, for which kindly renew my subscription for The Weekly People.

If it hadn't been for The Weekly People, I surely would have never known what actually did happen in Colorado. The papers down here never mentioned a word in regard to the Moyer-Haywood outrage. Now then you can imagine from my case, how many people reading the capitalists' dope sheets know what kind of a conspiracy is being conducted against their class.

"S."  
Enaley, Ala., April 25.

## SOLEMNLY NEGLECTED, EVER CROWDED OUT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
Please find enclosed a check for \$4.00, of which apply \$2.00 to the California Fund, and the other \$2.00 to that sorely neglected, ever crowded out, General Agitation Fund.

B. Reinstein.  
Buffalo, May 1.

## PROOF OF A GOOD PLAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
I enclose you money order to pay for 5 subscriptions for the Weekly People and one for the Daily People, besides an order for a bundle of Weekly People to be mailed to me regularly.

To-day (Sunday) I was out two hours and visited 8 families and secured 5 subscriptions for the Weekly People to be delivered every Sunday morning, at 3 cents a week, a copy of the Industrial Worker to be presented once a month to each subscriber. This is in pursuance of the plan I outlined in the Weekly People of April 14. Next Sunday morning unless an earthquake strikes Louisville, I'll be out again and add several new subs to the list for weekly deliveries.

I am going to prove to the comrades everywhere that we can get subs, if we try; and I want to hear that numbers of others in every State are adopting this simple, easy and effective plan.

If each comrade secures no more than 5 or 10 subscribers, all pulling together, we will largely increase the circulation of our paper.

J. H. Arnold.  
Louisville, Ky., April 22.

## AS TO STATISTICS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
Capitalist statistics must not be taken seriously at all; least of all is it a science. Any way, the capitalist statistician is not any more a scientist than a fortune teller. Capitalists themselves joke about it. Their statisticians are able to prove out of the same figures that the earth is square or that it is round whatever way it suits them best.

Present statistical methods are planned and laid out to deceive the working class. These methods will have to be revolutionized, as well as the social system in general. Under Socialism the statistics will be given more in the sense

of a National Balance Sheet. This cannot be done under capitalism because it would not permit of a column in which to classify the workingman without letting the cat out of the bag. So, for instance, the employer could not enter in his book "April 30—Bought an additional machine-hand on the installment plan for \$10 per week"; or "May 2—Sold a worn-out bench-hand with the scrap pile." You see that would not do, because it is against the law. He would probably have to enter something like this: "April 30—Paid to too shop hands \$10 for fifty-four hours—\$1.00." Such an entry would obviously belong under the heading of "running expenses," such as wear and tear on machinery or fuel for the engine, and would give the working class too much of a notion that they are merely a commodity and that all they get is only for the purpose of keeping them in running order.

Furthermore, if such a National Balance Sheet should be drawn up, then the statistician would have to ask the wage worker perhaps such a question as this: "How much did you come ahead during the last year?" And the average wage worker would answer: "I did not come ahead at all, I came the other way!" This would reveal the fact that he has not even pocketed seventeen per cent. of what he produced during the year, but that the capitalist class has taken almost all the one hundred per cent., besides having taken the lives and limbs of thousands of wage workers and destroyed the future health and happiness of thousands of children who are forced into the sweatshop and factory.

I do not know whether this fact is "scientific," but I know that it is true. There is no capitalist statistician on earth that will be able, with all the figures that he can write in his life time to disprove that fact. If the Socialist agitator succeeds in making this point clear to the wage workers that will be all that is needed to make them ready for the overthrow of this system, long before the capitalist statistician with all his scientific posters for students, will have succeeded in making one real revolutionist out of a spineless figuremaniac.

A. Metzler.  
Rochester, N. Y., May 1.

## BELMONT'S LACKEYS TRYING TO DROWN LABOR'S VOICE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
On the 25th inst., J. J. Keegan, of the International Machinists' Association delivered a very instructive (sic) lecture to the machinists of Indianapolis; but his desire to discourage any move of the machinists to give ear or encouragement to the I. W. W. was a fatal mistake; and the only result was to arouse interest.

His rage at the thought of any advertisement for the I. W. W. caused him to empty himself on this, as he called it, "New Phase." Mother Jones, ex-Priest Hagerty, Dan De Leon, came in for a share of his vituperation; and he said that the only one he could vouch for as honest was E. V. Debs. Thereupon he showed his conception of honesty by saying sneeringly that Debs changed his mind so often that he should not be taken seriously. All of the foregoing he claimed were failures in the labor movement and they had launched a crazy scheme to benefit labor, but like all others (not of his brand) it was doomed to failure.

What caused Keegan to make such an attack was the fact that there were among his audience six former members of the I. A. M., one of whom was a delegate to the Chicago convention of the I. W. W. On the stage was the local business agent and also the president of Local 511, I. A. M. This is the local we withdrew from. The business agent and the president are fellow shop mates and we presume Keegan was put "next" by this gentry to handle us without gloves.

Well, we sat patiently through his remarks, and at the close Remley, the afore-mentioned delegate, stepped to the stage and asked the chair if he could ask a question of the speaker.

He was given that privilege but just as he started to speak to Keegan a man rushed for the piano and, amid the din and uproar, this conversation took place—now mind, the chair gave the privilege of a question but did not try to restore order:

Remley—"I would like to call your attention to the fact that the I. W. W. was not launched by those mentioned; but that they played a much less role than did Trautmann, Sherman, Moyer and Haywood." All of these names we had on paper, and we asked him to be a man and state to his audience these facts, but instead he frothed like a wild animal, saying: "Dan De Leon is a scab! D— the I. W. W." He belittled so loud that we believe any person passing on the street could have heard, if the piano had not been in full swing.

We told Keegan that De Leon did not launch the I. W. W. Thereupon he said the whole time of the convention was taken up by De Leon and those against him for control. This was denied by Remley, thereupon he asked: "Is Dan De Leon not now stamping for the I. W. W.?" and he was told "yes." He then

said you are "D— right and Dan De Leon is the worst scab in this country." After this he sat down, while we called him a coward and challenged him to debate the question. His only answer was a sneer. Thus behaved this small, very small, fifth vice-president of the I. A. of M. J. J. Keegan. The impression was a decidedly disgusting one for the decent machinists present.

Let us say in conclusion that the I. W. W. has ten staunch members in this one shop, but there are about 1200 machinists in Indianapolis. Only 400 are organized in the I. A. of M. Despite the odds against us, we will keep them busy, to try to prevent us from giving every machinist the facts and enable them to draw their own conclusions, where our reasoning can't be drowned by the noise of pianos and frothings of Belmont's A. F. of L. labor lieutenants.

Ten Machinists.  
Indianapolis, April 29.

## IDAHO ITEMS OF INTEREST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
I haven't been able to get one subscriber for The People here yet. The members of the Socialist party are the hardest of all to get. They will cry, while hustling for the "Appeal to Reason": "Read both sides," but when I use the same argument they repudiate it entirely, saying they would not read The People under any circumstances. By a continued exposure of their private papers and their methods; and of the scab-herding, constitution-violating, and capitalist-supporting tactics of their leaders, I have four of them coming our way. I think our best material here is to be found among those who never belonged to the Socialist party organization; and there is where I shall put in my best efforts. The acknowledged leaders of the Socialists local here are professional men—you know what that means—they uphold Victor L. Berger, belittle economic organization, declare the ballot is all sufficient, and some of them declare they are "Opportunists," and want nothing of "orthodoxy," meaning, I suppose, thereby, the scientific reasoning founded on proven facts, as promulgated by the S. L. P. and I. W. W. Many of them oppose collective ownership of land, which shows how reactionary they are.

There is no economic organization to speak of here; the sugar factory employees at Blackfoot, Idaho Falls, and Sugar City are all unorganized. I understand that the Japanese field workers have a strong union, but no Japs are employed in or about the factories. The company at Idaho Falls is now discharging the married men who board at home to make places for single men who will board at the company-owned hotels. It should be remarked that the president of the Idaho Sugar Company is Joe Smith, the president, prophet, seer, and revelator of the "Mormon" church, and has five wives. His church teaches that only the married can enter the full glories of Heaven. Thus does this company not only destroy the sanctity of the home; but, from the viewpoint of Mormonism, militates against the future happiness of the unmarried.

Ben J. Wilson, of California, was here in March and held a number of meetings of which I attended two. His whole harangue might be reduced to two words—"Hurrah! Vote!"

C. S.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho, April 18.

## PLENTY OF ROOM FOR ALL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—  
The Immigration Question has recently been the text for many articles in the leading papers, pamphlets and magazines of this country and Europe. Apropos of this the appended table taken from the last census is of some interest. The figures given show the unimproved land in the principal States of the union.

Texas, 126,230,941 acres; Utah, 3,084,834 acres; Wisconsin, 8,615,755 acres; Michigan, 5,762,448 acres; Minnesota, 7,805,913 acres; Mississippi, 10,646,308 acres; Missouri, 11,097,830 acres; Montana, 10,107,753 acres; Nebraska, 11,479,184 acres; New York, 7,048,123 acres; North Carolina, 14,422,250 acres; Oklahoma, 10,207,264 acres; Pennsylvania, 6,161,832 acres; Tennessee, 10,096,108 acres; Alabama, 12,030,436 acres; California, 16,870,114 acres; Georgia, 15,776,413 acres; Kansas, 16,622,420 acres.

The figures show that there is plenty of room for the immigrant in this country, and that all he needs is free access to the land and the tools whereby the land can be exploited. This means the wiping out of the present capitalist regime and the substitution of the Co-operative form of industry. Solve the industrial evils and the immigration question settles itself.

Claudius.  
Jamaica, L. I., April 27.

## CHAS. G. WATT.

At a meeting of Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Party, held April 29, 1906, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Death has removed from our

midst our comrade and co-worker, Chas. G. Watt, of Swissvale, Pa.; and, Whereas, Comrade Watt was a consistent member of the Socialist Labor Party, whose mental acumen, kindly personality, sterling integrity and honesty of purpose revealed the genuine manhood necessary in those who would overthrow the present iniquitous social system; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we deplore the loss of our comrade, whose fidelity to the cause of the proletariat was the prominent feature of his life, and tender our sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., published in our official organs, the Daily and Weekly People, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased comrades.

Ten Machinists.  
Indianapolis, April 29.

## MOYER-HAYWOOD.

(Continued from page 1.)

I. W. W., who briefly stated why the meeting had been arranged, and introduced the chairman, William Keogh, President of the New York Industrial Council.

Keogh after a few brief remarks introduced as the first speaker, John T. Vaughan, who immediately laid the lash on the back of the Mine Owners' Association and the Standard Oil Trust. "The master class has sounded their tocsin in the West," he declared, "and if the working class does not show that the spirit of Liberty is not dead, they will soon hear that tocsin in the East. There is now one law for the Mcalls, McCurdys, and Hydes, another for the Moyers, Haywoods and Pettibones. The one class smashes the laws with impunity, the other class can not exercise their legal rights without the threat of the gallows. Let the working class rise as one, and for the first establish one law in one land, for one people."

The resolutions, of stirring character and unfinching diction were then read by Secretary C. H. Chase. During the reading, Chase was several times interrupted by applause, and when he closed, the resolutions were adopted with a ringing shout of acclamation.

Daniel De Leon was the next speaker. He declared his intention to prove that in Colorado and Idaho anarchy was rampant, with the knowledge and consent of Roosevelt, and De Leon proved it, too. He used Governor Gooding's own organ, the Idaho Statesman, as a store house of proofs of the Governor's own absolute disregard for law; and by the way the immense gathering greeted the telling points made, they are now "onto" the Governor and his lawless crew, and will do all in their power to balk their odious conspiracy.

Other speakers in Italian, German, Hungarian and Jewish also addressed the meeting from the cottage; besides this, the crowd was so large that a second stand had to be called into requisition, from which several speakers made their addresses.

The following telegram was received during the meeting:

Chairman Union Square Demonstration, Union Square, N. Y.:  
The sixth annual convention of the Workingmen's Circle, now in session in Beethoven Hall, sends you fraternal greetings and expresses solidarity in your endeavor to save Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from a conspiracy of legal murder.

## VEAL'S ARREST.

Unlawful Assemblage Alleged to Be the Charge.

Springfield, Ill., May 3.—Philip Veal was arrested in this city about 8.15 p. m. for speaking to the wage slaves. The sheriff, Ben H. Brainerd (a man who took advantage of the bankruptcy law to clear himself of all his honorable debts), placed our comrade under arrest for unlawful assemblage on the public square. We went to the jail to speak to Comrade Veal, but a colored deputy sheriff told us that we could not see him as he had been locked up. It was this deputy sheriff who informed us what the charge was. C. A. Swanson was with Veal when the latter was taken to jail, but the sheriff would not at that time say what the charge was.

We have written for other speakers as we wish to hold an indignation meeting very soon. We have a fine chance now as the miners and the other wage workers are all out of work.

## CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION.

This year's State convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held at Bridgeport, May 30 (Memorial Day).

The convention will be called to order at 10.30 a. m. at Section headquarters, 1285 Main street, room 3, corner of Main and Congress streets.

Connecticut State Executive Committee, S. L. P., Fred Fellermann, Secretary.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

INDUSTRIAL CIGAR CO., BUTTE, MONT.—They were first rate. Thanks.

D. A. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The S. T. & L. A. was organized in December, 1895.

A. R., NEW YORK—No irony was meant. Merely the hint that this office had its hands too full to undertake the job, and invited your help.

G. A. M., TORONTO, ONT.—Without giving specifications, the San Francisco disaster will have no effect upon the Revolutionary Movement one way or the other.

C. S., PITTSBURG, PA.—Impossible to be specific upon the arbitral award on the miners in 1903. What is obvious is the general results. These may be summed up this wise: All the efforts of the strike, just when success was within reach, were lost by the agreement to arbitrate under the conditions that were made, to wit, that the men go back to work under the old conditions, and await the result of the arbitration. The coal and railroad interests got time to breathe. That was lost to the men. The award only made "changes" not "improvements." The men are now as badly off as before, even worse.

T. C., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—It is not true that the Alliance scabbed. That charge was as false as the present charge that the I. W. W. scabs. As Debs well put it, just so soon as the rank and file gets onto the A. F. of L. grafter they become "scabs." Moreover, if the act of scabbing, done here and there, is enough to work a "corruption of blood" in a principle, then the principle of Gompers Unionism must be utterly rotten. Scabbery among his organizations, and against one another, is a standing thing—as declared regularly at the A. F. of L. conventions.

W. J. S., WATERTOWN, N. Y.—In this State?—Absolutely so. Absolutely is the S. P. of this State dominated by the Volkszeitung Corporation; and that body is but a round for the A. F. of L.

A. J. V., NEW YORK—The "lost ten tribes" are the most "found." The have been "found" in Tibet; they have been "found" in Yucatan, they have been "found" in Newark, O., and now they are "found" in Japan. Surely, such a muchly found thing cannot be ranked among the "lost."

M. W. B., REDLANDS, CAL.—The "proletariat" is the class that has nothing to sell, in order to live, but its labor power. The "capitalist" is the class that owns the necessities of production, and thereby need not work in order to live—it hires the proletariat. The "middle class" is made up of the in-between. It has some capital, hence is not proletarian; but it has not enough capital to compete with the capitalist proper, and is consequently ground down to the proletarian level.

H. J. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—First—Rest at ease. The important documents "in the archives of this office" are not in this building. They are in other and safe places.

Second—Socialism can be "demonstrated" under capitalism as little as an oak tree could be "demonstrated" in a geranium flower pot.

W. J. B., NEW YORK—The World's Almanac furnishes complete information.

B. F., NEW YORK—What happened at the Davis shop was this: The shop was an open one. It employed about 100 men International cigarmakers, S. T. & L. A. cigarmakers and more than a majority of cigarmakers who belonged to neither organizations. International fakirs, being hard up for strike committee fees, wanted a strike. They pounced upon that shop. They called all the men to a meeting and submitted strike to them. By a majority of ten to one the men voted against striking. The fakirs ordered a strike anyhow. The few members of the International got frightened and submitted. The rest of the shop was then organized by the S. T. & L. A. and the vacancies filled. The shop refused to be bulldozed by fakirs. That's all.

J. S., ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Where's your sense of humor? The letter was a satire on the treatment Gorky received from the hotels.

T. S., PUEBLO, COLO.—First—See above answer to "W. J. S., Watertown, N. Y."

Second—No doubt the Volkszeitung

are annoyed at Gompers, they would wish him to be more "diplomatic." No doubt he is annoyed at them. He does not make allowance for the trying position they are in, riding a fence that is as sharp as a razor, in seeking to uphold his ways and yet seeking to appear as Socialists. Yet the two do not pull in opposite directions—any more than Democrats and Republicans do.

F. T., NEW YORK—First—Can find no reliable report of the number of pawnbrokers in Manhattan and the Bronx. An estimate places the number at 125. Those are the licensed ones. The unlicensed ones and fences, of course, are not publicly known.

Second—As to Savings Banks, there are twenty-nine of them in Manhattan and the Bronx.

W. R. P., FRENCHTOWN, MONT.—First—Have no knowledge of whether Madden is really plaguing the "Appeal," or whether it is a "business trick for sympathy."

Second—"Le Socialiste" of Paris is officially a Socialist paper.

Third—Marx's "Eastern Question" is historic-philosophic on matters regarding Eastern Europe, and of interest generally.

E. B. F., FARIBAULT, MINN.—We are not aware that the gentleman had any share in the trial of Spies, Parsons, Schwab, etc., in 1887. He was not then a lawyer.

A. G., BOSTON, MASS.—The social system of Sparta was not Socialist, any more than the "social system" that the apostles set up for the "Saints." Socialism means co-operative LABOR, as the only means of producing the abundance without which civilized life is not possible. The Spartan and early Christian system was co-operative LIVING—a horse of a different color. Moreover, with the Spartans, there were the Helots, a menial class—a thing abhorrent to Socialism.

J. T. V. T., VALHALLA, N. Y.—Van Buren Denslow is also mistaken in the matter of the value, meaning EXCHANGE value, of timber trees. Timber trees overground, like coal underground, have a USE value. They are articles so useful that there is a demand for them. Their EXCHANGE value, however, in the market depends, not upon their utility, but upon the amount of social labor crystallized in them, just as with coal. They are exchangeable upon the equation of the amount of social labor absorbed by them and by the goods that they exchange for, that is, the money that represents such goods.

Next point next week.

R. B., PATERSON, N. J.—Every individual member in the S. L. P. can apply to the N. E. C. direct, over the head of any Section rules, for space in the Party press. The N. E. C. then decides. Above the N. E. C. is the general vote.

J. M., SHELBY, PA.—Answer forwarded.

E. W., NEW YORK—The matter will be used and duly returned, after used.

B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The resolution to increase Gompers's salary was introduced by Victor L. Berger at the New Orleans (1902) convention of the A. F. of L. The fact is entered on page 110 of the report of the proceedings of that convention. Berger's proposition was that the salary be increased to \$4,000. That was amended to \$3,000. The amendment carried.

W. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. H., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; M. B. S., MERIDEN, CONN.; H. J. B., FLORANCE, COLO.; J. S., ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.; G. M. S., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; J. M. R., TORONTO, ONT.; A. L. W., DORCHESTER, MASS.; R. T., COLLINSVILLE, ILL.; T. M., DUBUQUE, IA.; J. R. M., ALTOONA, PA.; B. L. L., MADISON, WIS.; W. R. F., CINCINNATI, O.; X. N., CHICAGO, ILL.; R. M., BUTTE, MONT.; J. R. A., VICTORIA, B. C.; J. A. McC., WILKINSBURG, PA.—Matter received.

The Attention of Workingmen is Called to the

"DAILY PEOPLE,"

The Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party. It is owned by Workingmen, Edited by Workingmen, Supported by Workingmen.

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Daily, 1 ct., Sunday, 2 cts.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

2-6 New Beads St., New York, N. Y.



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New  
Reade street, New York.  
S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, 36 Richmond st.,  
London, Ont.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**  
2-6 New Reade street, New York City  
(The Party's literary agency.)  
Notice—For technical reasons no party  
announcements can go in that are not  
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the committee  
was held on Friday, May 4, at 2-6 New  
Reade street with W. Teichlauf in the  
chair. Present were: Olson, Heyman,  
Schwenk, Teichlauf, Moren, Crawford,  
Katz and Walsh. Absent with excuse:  
Wolf. Without excuse: Jacobson, An-  
derson, Zolot, Vaughan, Schmidt and  
Coddington. The financial report for  
the two weeks ending with April 28  
showed receipts, \$332.70; expenditures,  
\$356.82.

Communications: From Ulrich Frueh,  
Haledon, N. J., with report of conven-  
tion of Hungarian Socialist Labor Fed-  
eration, recently held at Passaic, N. J.  
The convention was well-attended and a  
good spirit prevailed. From F. Sulzer,  
San Francisco, Cal., reporting his elec-  
tion as organizer of the section. This  
communication was dated prior to the  
date of the earthquake and fire that de-  
stroyed the larger part of the city. Sev-  
eral communications from organizers  
Veal and Gillhaus bearing upon their  
work and depicting conditions met with.  
From W. Oberding, Goldfield, Nev., re-  
sulting \$20 for the General Agitation  
Fund and pointing out that many new  
mining camps are springing up in the  
State offering good chances for propa-  
ganda and that an organizer should be  
sent. From Section Queens County, N. Y.,  
reporting removal of former organ-  
izer and election of A. Chambers to fill  
the vacancy. From L. C. Haller, Los  
Angeles, Cal., reporting steps taken to  
collect funds for San Francisco sufferers  
and giving what information was at  
hand at the time in regard to fate of  
San Francisco S. L. P. members, some  
of whom had arrived in Los Angeles.  
From International Socialist Bureau at  
Brussels, Belgium, acknowledging re-  
ceipt of another remittance of \$300 for  
the Russian Revolutionary Fund. From  
Section Roanoke, Va., pointing out that  
an organization may be formed at Bristol  
and that an organizer should be sent  
through the two Virginias. From Jan  
Malisz, Neu Sandec, Galicia, Austria, of-  
fering his services as a Polish agitator  
and enclosing letter of recommendation  
of the Polish Socialist organization of  
Galicia. From C. A. Swanson, Spring-  
field, Ill., a telegram, saying that Philip  
Veal had been arrested and put in jail at  
that town (presumably for speaking in  
the open air) and that letter with par-  
ticulars would follow. From Indian-  
apolis S. E. C. relative to proposed tour  
of Comrade Young of Indianapolis.  
From Jacob Loven, Marion, Ind., on  
matters connected with the dissolution  
of Section Marion. It was decided to  
refer this letter to the Indianapolis S.  
E. C., that body having better informa-  
tion as to local conditions at Marion  
than this committee. From S. B. Hut-  
chinson, Grand Junction, Colorado, about  
unity resolution adopted by that section  
which had been referred to the members  
of the N. E. C.

A. Moren,  
Recording Secretary pro tem.

## N. Y. S. E. C.

Special meeting held at headquarters,  
Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade  
street, May 4. Duetsch and Pierson ab-  
sent. Lechner in chair.

The Secretary stated that the object of  
the special meeting was to take up and  
conclude the matter of securing signa-  
tures to state nomination petitions; also  
to arrange the details of State Organizer  
Rudolph Katz's tour.

The Correspondence Bureau was in-  
structed to proceed with work of ob-  
taining signatures in unorganized places,  
through the notaries public whose co-  
operation had been secured therein. The  
Secretary was instructed to so conduct  
State Organizer Katz's tour as to get  
signatures first in counties where we  
could not get them otherwise than  
through the organizer; the intention  
being to cover unorganized and un-  
assigned counties first, and leave ample  
time for a tour of the organized counties  
later on. The matter of finances was  
next considered. In this connection,  
the secretary was instructed to write to each  
of the sections asking them what steps  
had been taken to put the recommenda-  
tions of the Troy State convention, for  
the raising of campaign funds, into ef-  
fect. He was also instructed to issue  
appeals to the readers of the Party Press  
pointing out the importance of this year's  
campaign, and urging subscriptions to  
the fund wherewith to conduct it. After  
hearing a comprehensive report from the  
Correspondence Bureau on the number  
of notaries engaged in the work of se-

curing signatures (20), and the unor-  
ganized and unassigned counties to be  
looked after by the State organizer, ac-  
ting in conjunction with this committee  
(20), the committee adjourned.  
Justus Ebert, Secretary.

## ST. LOUIS, ATTENTION!

Work on Political Field Now Demands  
Efforts of Proletariat.

Attention readers of The People in  
St. Louis, Mo.—A special meeting of  
Section St. Louis is called for Friday,  
May the 11th, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall,  
21st and Franklin avenue, which you are  
urgently requested to attend, for the  
following reason:—

It is now ten months since the launch-  
ing of the Industrial Workers of the  
World, a revolutionary economic organi-  
zation, making a declaration in favor of  
the unification of the working class on  
the industrial (economic) and political  
fields.

The Socialist Labor Party, acknowl-  
edging this position and declaration as  
scientifically correct, took up the work  
of pushing the I. W. W.; and, the Week-  
ly People, that most of you have been  
reading, as well as the Daily People, has  
been supporting the new organization.

The members of Section St. Louis, So-  
cialist Labor Party, have been actively  
engaged in helping to start the I. W. W.  
in St. Louis, against a greater opposition  
than exists in any other large industrial  
center in the country; as residents of St.  
Louis, to this you will agree. Success  
has crowned our efforts and we have  
a good healthy start, and prospects are  
bright for the building up of the I. W. W.  
Having somewhat neglected the  
political while engaged in this work, we  
believe it is now time to begin the work  
of following up with the political, and  
especially so when it is becoming appar-  
ent that the I. W. W. is beginning to  
reflect this one of the purposes for which  
it was organized—namely, the unifica-  
tion of the Socialist forces.

We therefore take liberty to remind  
you as a reader of the Socialist Labor  
Party Press that it is now time and your  
duty to connect yourself with the  
Socialist Labor Party and assist in the  
work of uniting these forces.

The Section sent for and has a num-  
ber of copies of the New  
Jersey Unity Conference proceed-  
ings, and the purpose of this special  
meeting is to begin the work of doing  
our part in bringing the forces together  
in St. Louis.

Hoping every one of you will attend  
this meeting, we remain yours  
The Committee,  
Paul Herzog, Wm. McNeely, W. W.  
Cox.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

The General Agitation Fund received  
during the week ending with Saturday,  
April 21, the following contributions:

Jake Nil, Lowell, Ariz. .... \$ 2.00  
J. A. Quigley, Hyde Park,  
Mass. .... 1.00  
N. Malmberg, Edgewater, N.J. .... 1.00  
August Gillhaus, organizer,  
donation ..... 10.00  
Frank Willard, Shoshone,  
Wyo. .... 1.00

Total ..... \$ 15.00  
Previously acknowledged .. \$2,571.11

Grand total ..... \$2,586.11  
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.

Received during the week ending with  
Saturday, April 21, the following con-  
tributions:

C. M. Milwaukee, Wis. .... \$ 1.00  
Section Boston, Mass., col-  
lected on lists as follows:  
List 33, per F. Houtenbrink,  
Jr., \$1.00; list 32, per A.  
Houtenbrink, 75c.; list 42,  
per F. K. Furlong, \$4.50; list  
59, per E. Campers, \$1.05;  
list 58, per C. Meyer, \$2; list  
55, per Edward H. Lentz,  
\$1.45; list 46, per Geo. Nel-  
son, \$2.50 (of which \$10.00  
from Scand. Soc. Club); list  
64, per Jas. F. Stevens (col-  
lected at Breslin & Camp-  
bell's cigar shop), \$32.25 ... \$7.30

Total ..... \$ 58.30  
Previously acknowledged .. \$2,516.40

Grand total ..... \$2,574.79

Note—List 64, collected at Breslin  
& Campbell's cigar shop by Jas. F.  
Stevens, runs as follows: \$1 each con-  
tributed by Wm. J. Ryan, A. DeMen-  
ler, J. De Waele, L. Van Denbergh, V.  
Picavet, J. Van Petegen, J. Van Steen-  
bergen, Jas. F. Stevens, G. Tassery, E.  
Stevens, Peter Deckers, Peter Lan-  
seycens, D. Goldstein, J. Hansen, J.  
Faucon, I. Levy, S. Bensusan, Hugo  
Wittengel, Anton Sjoestedt, Peter  
Schallace, C. Remmerer, M. Maranda,  
Alonius Syx, Aug. Van Duhme, R.  
Schorn, S. Frankfort, L. Grimbers, N.  
Rebound, Z. Labelle, F. Thiebault; J.  
Hoegvick, 25c.; J. Gluck, 50c.; J. Mc-  
Guinness, 50c.; total, \$32.30.  
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## GLOBE MINERS

CELEBRATE MAY DAY—THEIR OP-  
PRESSORS STARTLED.

Sound Clear Note of Protest Against the  
Capitalist System and the Moyer-Hay-  
wood Outrages—Significant Transpar-  
encies and Speeches—Two Sessions  
Held.

(Special Correspondence).

Globe, Arizona, May 2.—International  
Labor Day was observed for the first  
time in Globe yesterday and various  
comments were heard during the day  
and since, revealed universal satisfaction  
on the part of the workers and a like  
universal, though under-the-breath, in-  
dignation and surprise on the part of  
the masters and petty skimmers of labor.  
And well may these latter have been  
surprised; for the Globe workers yester-  
day sounded a loud and clear note of  
protest against the capitalist system in  
general and against the particular out-  
rages perpetrated by the Mine Owners'  
Association upon the Western Federa-  
tion of Miners and its leaders. Every-  
thing was characterized by seriousness  
and soberness on the part of the work-  
ers, more than one remark being heard  
to the effect that saloons were running  
short of customers that day.

The day's experiences began with a  
parade at 10:30 a. m., participated in by  
all the labor organizations in the camp  
except the Laundry Workers, an Indus-  
trial Workers of the World Local recent-  
ly formed and composed almost entirely  
of women. Nearly 1,100 men were in  
line, representing the barbers, printers,  
carpenters, miners, clerks, and bartend-  
ers—the last three being I. W. W. orga-  
nizations. Globe Miners' Union No. 60,  
Western Federation of Miners, formed  
the bulk of the parading workers, being  
placed in the rear to represent the  
stronger union backing up the weaker  
organizations. Various red and white  
banners and transparencies were distrib-  
uted through the parade, bearing, among  
others, the following inscriptions: "Lab-  
or Produces All Wealth"; "Labor Is  
Entitled to All It Produces"; "Our Union  
Is the I. W. W., Our Country the World";  
"Remember Boise, Idaho"; "We Will De-  
fend the Right, If Our Blood Is the  
Price"; "If Moyer and Haywood Die, 20,  
000,000 Workmen Will Know the  
Reason Why." This last was borne by  
the A. F. of L. Barbers, who are rapidly  
imbibing the I. W. W. spirit so manifest  
in this camp. The stars and stripes were  
conspicuous by their absence. This was  
explained later by one of the speakers,  
who said the national flag was all right  
but it was in the hands of the enemy.  
However, the red flag of universal broth-  
erhood floated from the speakers' stand  
throughout the day.

Both in the afternoon and evening prac-  
tically the whole town came out to lis-  
ten to the music and speeches. Fred C.  
White of Globe Miners' Union was chair-  
man of the day and at the afternoon  
meeting introduced as speakers B. H.  
Williams, of Butte, Mont., and Jos. D.  
Cannon, recently of Bisbee, Arizona.  
Williams reviewed the events leading up  
to and including the illegal kidnapping  
of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and  
urged that the protest against this out-  
rage now going up all over the country  
be made louder and more determined to  
the end. Cannon confined his speech  
mainly to a review of recent events in  
Bisbee, where the mine owners and their  
allies, the business men, lawyers, preachers,  
editors and alum element, united to  
prevent an organization of the W. F. of  
M. from being formed. The speaker elicit-  
ed hearty applause from the vast au-  
dience as he prophesied that inside of a  
year or two in W. F. of M. conventions  
delegates from Globe Miners' Union will  
be clasping fraternal hands with dele-  
gates from Bisbee Miners' Union. J. R.  
Rees sang the Marseillaise and the Globe  
band rendered other good music.

F. H. Little opened the evening's exer-  
cises by reciting an original poem, "Good  
Old Summer Time," showing what the  
capitalist class might expect should it  
attempt to illegally hang Moyer and Hay-  
wood. President Wm. Hubbell of Globe  
Miners' Union made a short pointed ad-  
dress, followed by another speaker, who  
described graphically and in detail the  
plan of organization of the I. W. W.,  
which is so alarming the capitalists  
throughout the country; and also re-  
viewed the evidence in the conspiracy of  
the Mine Owners' Association against  
Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone particu-  
larly the alleged "confessions" of Harry  
Orchard and Steve Adams. A collection  
followed, netting \$55 for the defense  
fund.

B. H. Williams, National Or-  
ganizer I. W. W. and S. L. P.

Watch the label on your paper. It  
will tell you when your subscription ex-  
pires. First number indicates the month,  
second, the day, third the year.

## "ON THE HOG," EH?

Berger Will Have to Revise His I. W. W.  
"Information."

The May "Industrial Worker," official  
organ of the Industrial Workers of the  
World, contains the following news:—

What a Fiasco, to Be Sure!

Again we are able to report a good  
month's work in the organizing field,  
and again we are quite able to give com-  
fort to our enemies who have had us "on  
the hog" ever since we began to do busi-  
ness. It goes without saying that the  
members of the Industrial Workers of  
the World have had a strenuous time  
swelling the fund for the defense of  
Brothers Moyer and Haywood and their  
associates. And yet from March 21 to  
April 20 there was added to the roll of  
industrial unionism twenty-six new  
local organizations in fourteen states.

Clarkia Lumberman's Industrial  
Union, Clarkia, Idaho; Lake Charles In-  
dustrial Union, Lake Charles, La.; Palisades  
Industrial Union, Palisades, Colo.; Garment Workers' Industrial Union,  
Baltimore, Md.; Pioneer Industrial  
Union, Providence, R. I.; Italian Silk  
Dyers, Paterson, N. J.; Tailors' Indus-  
trial Union, Hartford, Conn.; Wood  
Carvers' Industrial Union, New York, N. Y.;  
Fort Worth Industrial Mixed Union,  
Fort Worth, Tex.; Lawrence Industrial  
Mixed Union, New Castle, Pa.; United  
Express Workers' Union, Boston, Mass.;  
Window Washers' Industrial Union Chi-  
cago, Ill.; Industrial Typographical  
Union, Pittsburg, Pa.; Silk Workers' In-  
dustrial Union, College Point, N. Y.;  
Blythedale Industrial Workers' Union,  
Blythedale, Pa.; Moosup Textile Work-  
ers' Industrial Union, Moosup, Conn.;  
Marble Workers' Industrial Union, Cin-  
cinnati, Ohio; Aguilar Industrial Mixed  
Union, Aguilar, Cal.; Industrial Workers'  
Mixed Union, Reno, Nev.; Greater Bos-  
ton Scandinavian Local, Boston, Mass.;  
Metal Workers' Industrial Union, San  
Francisco, Cal.; Core and Magnet Wind-  
ers' Union, Schenectady, N. Y.; Iron and  
Steel Molders' Union, East St. Louis,  
Ill.; Progressive Industrial Local, Chi-  
cago; Metal Workers' Industrial Local,  
Pullman, Ill.; Ornamental Wire and  
Grill Workers' Industrial Union, Cincin-  
nati, Ohio; Teamsters' Local Union, Chi-  
cago.

Total new locals for the month—26.  
Total number of local organizations  
chartered since July, 1905—389, exclu-  
sive of the Western Federation of Miners  
locals. On with the work; let this sum-  
mer be made historic in the labor move-  
ment of America.

WORKINGMEN  
AROUSE!

THESE ARE STIRRING TIMES  
IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.  
THE CAPITALISTS OF THE  
ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES  
HOPE TO DESTROY WORK-  
ING CLASS ORGANIZATION.  
THAT IS THE SECRET OF  
THE ARREST OF

## Moyer and Haywood

The trial of our brothers  
will begin May 15th. The  
DAILY PEOPLE will have a  
special representative at the  
trial. Every reader of the  
Weekly should take the  
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## MAY DAY IN DETROIT

CELEBRATED BY A GOOD ADDRESS  
ON TRADE UNIONISM.

Mrs. Forberg Shows That There Is a  
Better Organization in the Field of  
Labor Than the A. F. of L.—Some Im-  
portant Questions Asked and An-  
swered.

Detroit, Mich., April 30.—A May Day  
celebration was given by the I. W. W.  
and S. L. P. organizations at Concordia  
Hall, April 29, 8 p. m. The meeting was  
called to order by Chairman A. Bentley,  
who introduced Mrs. Lillian Forberg of  
Chicago, as the principal speaker. She  
approached the labor question with the  
greatest good will toward all so-called  
union men, who are members of A. F.  
of L. unions. There was a better or-  
ganization in the field to-day—the I. W.  
W.—and she could prove it.

Mrs. Forberg gave a resume of in-  
dustrial conditions, their influence on  
the form of association of employers  
and the consequent association of work-  
men, for the past 50 years, in a thor-  
ough way. To-day, the consolidation of  
the master class was accomplished; let  
the working class consolidate in the I.  
W. W. and for the first time the two  
classes will stand face to face. She  
shared the A. F. of L. with cultivating  
conceit in every craft and thus prac-  
tically creating a caste system among the  
workers, with no unity among them  
but instead, separating walls of egotism  
based on their respective responsibility  
in knowledge or skill, to their bosses.  
She asked: "Who defeated the strik-  
ing hutchers? The Armour, Swifts or  
Cudahys? No; it was the union men on  
the trains and in the storage houses,  
who fought the master's battle; it was  
not the colored seamen from the south  
who defeated the teamsters but the union  
men of allied crafts who so nobly  
stood by their bosses."

The Cigar Makers' International Union  
came in for its share, the speaker  
showing clearly that this classical or-  
ganization is an association of "buck-  
eye" operators who object to sharing  
their "cinch" on a job with lunch  
breakers and rollers.

Mrs. Forberg then showed how the  
Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Union was  
an exclusive booster for a "union" brew-  
ery.

The Employers' Associations, Cit-  
izens' Alliances and the Civic Federa-  
tion were laid bare as was also the labor  
lobby at state and national legislatures.  
On the best statistics available, Mrs.  
Forberg proved that though wages paid  
were higher, still, relatively to the pro-  
duct, the wage worker of the United  
States was the cheapest on earth.

"The Industrial Workers of the World  
is the first union of the working class;  
all organizations heretofore were divi-  
sions of the working class. In the I.  
W. W., the members stand by each other  
irrespective of craft, color, sex or  
nationality and such a thing as a union  
crew on a train bent on a kidnapping  
errand for the capitalist class against  
other union men, as in the Moyer-Hay-  
wood outrage, could not occur. How-  
ever, the hanging of the leaders of the  
I. W. W. will not have the effect de-  
sired by the capitalist buccaners, but  
on the contrary, every class conscious  
workingman will stand ready to step  
forward on the firing line to take the  
places of his murdered brothers and  
dare the capitalist class to do their  
worst."

The enthusiasm was unbounded and  
frequent outbursts of applause greeted  
the speaker's telling points. A collec-  
tion for the Haywood and Moyer fund  
was taken up and announcements of  
I. W. W. and S. L. P. meeting places  
were made.

The audience was loath to depart and  
questions were asked.  
First, Do you think better of a union  
man without principle or a non-union  
man with principle? Answer: The real  
union man—member of the I. W. W.—  
cannot be without principle. There is  
only one principle for an intelligent  
workingman to have and that is: the  
interests of the working class; what is  
to the interests of that class is right,  
all other things are wrong.

Second, Can the working class ever  
do away with lawyers? Answer: Yes.  
When, through the I. W. W., the work-  
ers run their own affairs, the lawyers  
will go out of business for want of  
clients. Courts handle questions relat-  
ing to rights of property as against men.  
When men take precedence to property,  
courts together with lawyers, will dis-  
appear. Courts handling divorces might  
be considered an exception but, at bot-  
tom, the divorce question is a question  
of property.

PITTSBURG I. W. W. HUMMING.  
Pittsburg, May 6.—The I. W. W. is  
humming. Last night we organized a  
blacksmiths' and helpers' local with 43  
members. We have a typo local, too.

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